The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Menabrea Denounces France for Invading Papal Territory.

The Reports Regarding the Island of Tortola Greatly Exaggerated.

Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer, Still Alive.

The Convicted Fenians to be Executed at Manchester To-day.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament to Convene Dec. 5—France Denounced by Gen. Menabrea.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21—Evening.

It is said that Gen. MENABREA, the present Prime Minister, has issued another note wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced.

Dispatches received from Florence to-day state that the Italian Parliament will convene on the 5th of the ensuing month.

Baron RATAZZI, formerly the Prime Minister, is certain to be made President of the popular branch of the Parliament.

Fresh Disturbances by Garibaldians on the Papal Frontier.

ROME, Friday, Nov. 22.

Some fresh irruptions have lately been made across the Papal frontier by small bands of Garibaldians. They were promptly met by the Pontifical troops, and, in all cases, were speedily suppressed.

TORTOLA.

The Recent Hurricane—The Reports of Disaster Exaggerated.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22—Noon.

The Colonial Office is at length in receipt of dispatches from Government officials in the West Indies relative to the alleged Tortola disaster, indicating that the accounts heretofore published have been greatly exaggerated. While it is true that the West India Islands were visited by a severe hurricane near the close of last month, there is no evidence that Tortola suffered any more or in any other way than the other islands in that quarter.

The False Story of the Submersion of Tortola.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 22.

The story of the submersion of the Island of Tortola, first received here from New-York, excited much astonishment, but proved to be utterly without foundation. Tortola suffered severely from the recent hurricane, but remains at its usual elevation above the surface of the sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Livingstone Heard from—His Safety Assured.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22—Noon.

Dispatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated traveler and explorer, have been received in this city to-day. The particulars received are few, but the Doctor is known to have been safe and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

The Condemned Fenians—The Queen and the House of Commons Refuse to Interfere in their Behalf—Public Demonstrations in their Favor.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons last night an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, the member for the City of Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentences of the Fenian convicts at Manchester, and that meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the realm. The motion gave rise to a long and earnest discussion. Mr. MAGUIRE was supported by HENRY FAWCETT, the member for Brighton, and Sir GEORGE BOWYER. But Messrs. HARDY, GLADSTONE, and KINGLAKE made strong speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn by its author, the opinion of the House being manifestly against any further consideration of the subject.

An orderly demonstration against the execution of the Fenians took place here last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of public halls, and passed resolutions urging the Government to grant a stay of proceedings. A Committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

To-day the Committee appointed by the meeting of last evening presented to the Queen at Windsor a petition for the postponement of the execution at Manchester. Her Majesty, in the most direct manner, refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Preparations are being made in this city to observe in a peculiar manner the obsequies of the Fenians who are to suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession, with hearses and all the usual mourning devices, will be organized and march to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Nov. 22.

SHORE, one of the condemned Fenians, has been granted a respite.

A public meeting was held here yesterday by persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect were passed.

The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Most extraordinary precautions are taken by the Government. Barricades have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and troops of cavalry, which have lately arrived here, are patrolling the streets. Two or three thousand special policemen, who have been sworn in by municipal authorities, are distributed among the police stations, where they are receiving their arms.

Clergymen have been summoned to the jail, and have been closeted with the condemned prisoners during the greater part of the day. Everything indicates beyond a doubt that the Government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentences of the unfortunate men, and intends to make of their execution an imposing demonstration of firmness and rigor, in order to put a stop to Fenian violence and outrage.

BIRMINGHAM, Friday, Nov. 22.

A large public meeting was held here yesterday to protest against the hanging of the Manchester Fenians. Some disorder occurred, and riotous demonstrations were made at the conclusion of the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

The tumultuous proceedings at the meeting in favor of the Manchestor rioters last night produced great excitement, and the agitation is increasing to-day. A bitter Anti-Fenian feeling prevails among the larger portion of the population, and serious riots are feared.

The United States Proposing to Buy the Hudson Bay Property.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22.

Reports that propositions have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson Bay property has caused a rise in the shares of the Company.

Passage of the Supply Bill in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21—Evening.

The Annual Supply Bill was passed in the House of Commons this evening.

FRANCE.

The New Army Bill—The European Conference.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22.

At the session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the new Army Bill which has been prepared by the Minister of War, was introduced. The measure is based upon, and in its general features resembles the law of 1832. One of its provisions increases the term of military service to nine years.

The Emperor of Austria has signified to the Emperor NAPOLEON his willingness to join the general European Conference proposed by France.

Extracts from the Official Blue Book.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

The official Blue Book, published by the French Government, has appeared, and from its pages the following paragraphs are extracted:

"The Government will soon fix the time for the return of the French troops from Italy.

The Sultan of Turkey, though he has declined to adopt the course advised by France, is endeavoring to restore tranquillity and peace to the Island of Candia.

The relations of France with the United States have regained their usual warmth. France, following her old traditions, beholds with true sympathy the efforts made in America to efface the traces of civil war.

Regret is expressed that the efforts of France and England to pacify the quarrel between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru were made in vain.

It is hoped that peace will soon be restored between Paraguay and the South American Powers allied against her.

HONDURAS.

The Honduras Inter-Oceanic Bonds Not Guaranteed by England.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the English Government had not promised, nor was it in any way bound to guarantee the bonds of the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company of Honduras.

WEST INDIES.

Earthquakes at San Juan—The Hurricane at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 22.

The steamship *Danube* has arrived here from St. Thomas, the 18th inst., *via* Porto Rico.

She reports that severe shocks of earthquake occurred on the 18th, at San Juan, the principal port and capital of Porto Rico.

The bark *Volant* sailed from St. Thomas on the 11th for Apalachicola.

The hulls of the schooner *Clinton* and the brigantine *Mecosta*, damaged at St. Thomas, have been condemned.

Divers were working in the Bay of St. Thomas to discover treasure sunk in the late hurricane, and were meeting with success. Five millions in specie went down in the steamer *Rhone*.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Nov. 22.

The article of the Constitution on Judiciary, as reported in the Reconstruction Convention, provides that the Governor shall appoint all Judges of the several courts, Solicitors and Chancellors, to be confirmed by the Senate. Magistrates shall be appointed by the Governor, but the Legislature may change the manner of appointing them. Chancellors shall appoint Registers, and Judges shall appoint Clerks of the several Courts. The terms of all these officers shall be six years. The appointment of judicial officers is provided in order to the elections being controlled by colored voters.

The black delegates strongly oppose this policy.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, to assess a tax of twenty cents a gallon on liquors to pay the expenses of the Convention.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, providing that the loan of $225,000 to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, which was repaid to the State in Confederate currency during the war, is still undischarged, and said road is bound to pay the sum now in good money.

At the evening session of the Convention the amendment to the article on the Legislative Department, offered to empower the Legislature at the next session to go further in disfranchising persons who participated in the rebellion and have not aided in reconstruction, was tabled by a vote of 45 to 37.

OHIO.

The Railroad Accident at Lockland Station.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 22.

Further particulars of the accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Broad Gauge Railroad represent the scene presented as horrible in the extreme. The crash was terrible. The cars of the passenger train were violently jammed into each other. The sleeping car of the ladies was crushed into small pieces of timber. One lady had her head cut off her body in less than a second, and another had her entrails completely ripped out. The names of the killed are HARRIET, REBECCA, SARAH and ELIZABETH MORGAN, who were returning to their home in New-Orleans—all sisters. The name of the gentleman who was killed is Mr. CHARLES JACKSON, of Boston, and he lost his life in heroically endeavoring to save the lives of the ladies. The disaster occurred on a high grade of nearly a mile in length and thirty feet in height—the ascent to the track being so steep that it was almost impossible to reach the cars. The remains of the Misses MORGAN and Mr. JACKSON have been removed to the Spring Grove Vault, there to await the order of their relatives. A coroner's inquest is now being held.

Weston the Pedestrian on his Travels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 22.

WESTON arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, and will leave again at 2 o'clock this afternoon to continue his walk. He expects to commence his fourth attempt to walk his hundred miles between here and Bryan, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

The Issue of Patents in Canada to American Citizens—Another Fenian Scare.

OTTAWA, Friday, Nov. 22.

In the House last night the following notice of motion was given:

"Whether it is the intention of the Government to extend to citizens of the United States the same facilities for obtaining patents in Canada that are afforded to citizens of the Dominion, and whether the privileges to order patents now enjoyed by the United States in the Province of New-Brunswick are to extend to other parts of the Dominion."

Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD introduced a bill renewing the act in relation to the writ of *habeas corpus*, passed at the last session, and in doing so, stated that the Government was in possession of information showing considerable alacrity on the part of the Fenian organization.

The failure of the houses of E. HUDSON & Co., of Montreal, and FORSYTH & KEARBERTON, of Quebec, caused considerable excitement in commercial cities here, and it is believed that several smaller houses will be involved.

The Montreal *Gazette* advises the people on the frontier to keep a sharp lookout to-morrow to guard against Fenian raids, as the law will then probably take its course in regard to the condemned Fenians in Manchester, England. It fears that event may be seized upon as a pretext for another raid of the Fenian Brotherhood, and it urges the people not to allow themselves to be taken by surprise.

Gen. Mower's Last Order Suspended—New-Orleans City Finances.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 22.

Gen. MOWER this evening issued Special Orders No. 193 suspending those portions of orders Nos. 191 and 192, of the 20th and 21st inst., removing the Judicial and State officers.

The *Times* has a special dispatch saying Gen. GRANT has directed Gen. MOWER to suspend his order making removals until Gen. HANCOCK arrives.

We are informed that although Dr. AVERY, the newly appointed Sheriff, has not given the required bond, a military guard was sent this afternoon for the purpose of ejecting the occupants from the office and installing Dr. AVERY.

Gen. HANCOCK is expected to-night. The headquarters band and a detachment of negro troops are on the levee awaiting his arrival.

The City Council last night adopted the Mayor's recommendation that the city notes of the denominations of $100 and $20, be stamped to bear 7 3-10 interest from Dec. 1.

A mass meeting of citizens is being held at Lafayette-square, in pursuance of a call, to consider the city finances. A lengthy preamble and resolutions were adopted. One of the resolutions is to the effect that a Committee of eleven citizens be appointed to confer with Gen. HANCOCK upon his arrival, and explain to him the needless and demoralizing burdens imposed upon the people by the circulation of city notes as money, and to ask him to relieve them from the monstrous evil either by removing the present City Council or compelling the municipal authorities to fulfill their present engagements, and to suggest the enforcement of the condition, upon which a greater portion of the money was issued, that it be not reissued when received back into the Treasury.

The mass meeting to-night was very largely attended, the crowd being variously estimated from five to fifteen thousand persons. No disturbance of any kind has occurred. The officers and speakers are the most respectable and substantial citizens.

Gen. MOWER has troops under arms distributed at various points in the city, ostensibly for the purpose of giving a reception to Gen. HANCOCK, but as the latter has not been heard from as having passed Memphis, it is regarded as a pretext, the real reason being an an anticipated disturbance on account of the meeting to-night and the assembling of the Convention to-morrow. The quiet of the city shows that the apprehensions are groundless.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Friday, Nov. 22.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, after a friendly discussion of two days, adopted the proposed constitution with great unanimity. There are now fully organized twelve synods, nearly one thousand congregations and over one hundred and thirty thousand communicants represented. The following are the officers: Rev. J. BASSLER, President; H. W. POTH, (English,) Recording Secretary; Prof. G. FRITCHEL, (German,) Recording Secretary; Rev. R. ADELBERRY, (German,) Corresponding Secretary; Dr. H. H. MUHLENBERG, Treasurer. Much interest is felt by the Lutheran Church in America and Europe in the proceedings of this General Council of Synods. The important questions in regard to doctrine and discipline, and in reference to education and missions, will be considered by the Council. Over one hundred delegates and visitors are present.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

Before a military tribunal convened at Columbia, S. C., by order of Gen. CANBY, JOHN MCGINNIS, a citizen, was arraigned on the charge of violating so much of General Orders No. 10 as prohibits the carrying of deadly weapons. It appears from the testimony that he snapped a navy revolver at one soldier and threatened to shoot another. He was found "guilty," but to conform the sentence in a measure to the spirit of the State law, it was commuted to stand as follows: To be confined at hard labor for the period of six months and to pay a fine of $500, which fine, if unpaid, will be expiated by further imprisonment at the rate of $25 per month; Fort Macon is the place designated for his confinement. Passed Assistant Surgeon Giberson has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard in place of Passed Assistant Surgeon Dodge, who has been ordered to the *Dacotah*. Passed Assistant Surgeon Hochling, detached from the *Dacotah*, has been ordered home. Assistant Surgeon Fife has been detached from the *Portsmouth* and is awaiting orders.

Arrival of Jefferson Davis in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 22.

JEFFERSON DAVIS left Canada last Tuesday, and to avoid attracting attention in New-York, went on board the steamship *Albemarle* at her sailing hour, 9 o'clock Wednesday night. He was unaccompanied by anyone. On his arrival here he took a coach and drove to the residence of Judge OULD. No one expected his arrival to-day, not even his counsel. His counsel deny the report that they have any intention of resisting a trial before Judge UNDERWOOD. Mr. DAVIS is in excellent health, and is quite cheerful. Many friends are calling on him to-night.

Seizure of Cotton in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 22.

Several small lots of cotton have been seized here for irregularity in shipment or violation of the Revenue law.

Telegrams have also been sent to New-York ordering the seizure of other cotton reshipped from here.

Prairie Fires in the West—Destruction of a Large Amount of Property.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 22.

Prairie fires still continue to rage in nearly all sections of the West. They have been particularly severe in Western and Northern Missouri and Kansas, in many instances actually devastating whole farms. Immense amounts of property have been destroyed. The swamps in Southern Missouri are said to be a mass of fire, and along the Illinois Central Railroad, for a distance of one hundred miles, the prairies are burning. In Union County, Ill., the flames have extended into the woods, which are now burning. No relief is looked for until a heavy and general rain falls, of which there is no immediate prospect.

The Kansas City and Cameron Railway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Friday, Nov. 22.

The Kansas City and Cameron Railway was finished to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Short speeches were made by Mayor ALLEN and Hon. C. KEARNEY, President of the Road, who drove the last spike, assisted by WM. GILAKES, the oldest citizen of the place and one of its founders. This road gives us new connections via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road with the East, by way of Chicago, and furnishes an additional speedy route to St. Louis. There now concentrate at this place the Kansas City and Cameron, Missouri River Road, and Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Roads; and there are in progress of construction the West Branch of the North Missouri Road, Kansas City and Washoe Valley Road, to Galveston, Texas. Traffic from all these roads will concentrate here, and much of it pass over the bridge now building across the Missouri River.

The North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 22.

Definite election returns have not yet been received. Columbus and Duplin Counties elect Conservatives. Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick and Anson Counties all elect Radicals. The State has probably given 25,000 majority for the Convention.

A Patent Case Decided in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 22.

The great wood and straw paper patent case of the American Wood Pulp Company, of Providence, R. I., against HEFT, DIXON and others, was decided to-day. The complainant's bill was dismissed, and the application for an injunction refused. Judge GRIER concluded his decision by saying that the combination and devices in DIXON'S patents has more claim for originality and invention than plaintiff's patents, and does not infringe either KEEN'S or WATTS and BURGESS'S patents.

Billiard Match for the Championship of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 22.

The match game of billiards for the championship of the State and golden cue, was played at Allyn Hall last night, between MOTT H. HEWINS, of this city, and RALPH BENJIMAN, of Stamford. HEWINS has been the champion since February. HEWINS won the game, scoring 1,000 points to BENJIMAN'S 926. The winner's highest run was 62. The loser's highest run was 57. The winner's average was 7 4-10. Time of game, five hours and ten minutes. The playing was not concluded until after 1 o'clock this morning. The match was witnessed by a large audience.

The China and Japan Mails to be Forwarded Overland from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The mails from China and Japan by the steamer *Great Republic*, having arrived here too late for the Panama steamer, were forwarded to the East overland, leaving here yesterday, with instructions to the agents along the route to see that they go through with all possible dispatch.

Fire in Rockport, Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 22.

A fire occurred in Rockport, Indiana, on Monday, totally destroying a large and valuable flour-mill owned by DUSCH & Co., three frame dwellings, and the large tobacco stemmery of JAMES CAVIN, with considerable tobacco and machinery. The loss is $20,000, on which there is no insurance.

The Black Crook in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Nov. 22.

Judge SMITH, in the Chancery Court, decided to-day that he had no jurisdicton in the "Black Crook" case of injunction.

MCDONOUGH prayed and was granted an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Gen. HANCOCK passed here this evening on the steamer *Mississippi*, *en route* for New-Orleans.

THE COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

Discovery of the Counterfeiters in New-Jersey—Two of them Arrested.

At Washington, some weeks since, it will be remembered, the discovery was made that the seven-thirty and five-twenty Government bonds had been counterfeited, and large numbers of them put in circulation. Since that time Mr. WILLIAM P. WOOD, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, together with his subordinates throughout the country, has been diligently engaged in efforts to trace this gigantic fraud to its perpetrators. The attention of the Chief, previous to the discovery of these fraudulent bonds, had been especially called to counterfeit issues of $100 compound interest notes and $50 legal-tenders, and in pursuing his investigations as to the source whence these dangerous counterfeits came, he has been enabled not only to secure the parties who did that work, but penetrate the mystery which surrounded the great bond fraud, and arrest two of the principals in that gigantic enterprise.

He learned, after weeks of the most adroit and persistent effort, says the Newark, N. J., *Evening Courier* of yesterday, in which he was greatly aided by United States Detective NETTLESHIP, of this city, that the $100 compound interest notes and the $50 legal tenders were engraved and printed at, and put in circulation from, the little village of Paulsboro, in Gloucester County, in this State, one WILLIAM SPENCER, *alias* William E. Brockaway, being the principal operator, with some six or seven confederates. His information in regard to this nefarious business was so complete, that he could have at once arrested all the parties and insured their conviction. But by comparing the work upon those counterfeits with that upon the fraudulent bonds, he became satisfied that the same accomplished artist who so successfully counterfeited the notes, had also engraved the plates upon which the Seven-Thirties and Five-Twenties were made. In this opinion he was sustained by experts in the art of engraving, to whose inspection the bogus notes and bonds were submitted. Acting upon this theory, which eventually proved to be the correct one, the detectives made no arrests at the time, but quietly and patiently proceeded, with this clue to guide them, in the more important work of securing evidence upon which to convict the offenders of the greater crime, and if possible to restore to losers by these fraudulent issues the large amount which it was naturally supposed the principals in the transaction had realized from their operations.

On the 14th of the present month Mr. WOOD, having gained sufficient information for his purposes, made affidavit before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, in this city, that WILLIAM SPENCER, *alias* William E. Brockaway, and HANNAH, his reputed wife, were the principals in this extensive fraud, and that they had been assisted by five other persons. The woman whose maiden name was HANNAH SEYMOUR, had been the wife of one CHAS. WEATHERBY, *alias* "Specks," who was sent to State Prison some years ago for crime, when she became the partner of SPENCER, with whom she has since lived. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and they were taken in custody at St. James' Hotel in New-York, on Friday evening last, and brought to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, where they were kept under a strong guard, the officers not being yet ready to give them an examination. When taken into custody they were about preparing to leave the country, for a tour in Europe.

On Tuesday morning SPENCER and his wife were brought to this city, and taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, where they were admitted to bail for examination next week, in the sum of $40,000, which amount Mrs. SPENCER had secreted in her under-clothing in genuine bonds, and which she promptly produced and placed in possession of the Commissioner. SPENCER is said to be the owner of a magnificent residence in Philadelphia, and to be worth some $200,000. He is a tall, good-looking man, quite intelligent and gentlemanly, and his wife is lady-like and rather attractive in appearance. Both were tastefully and fashionably dressed, and were accompanied by their infant child, which was in charge of a colored nurse. SPENCER is said to be one of the best engineers in the country, and is known to have been engaged in fraudulent transactions of this character for several years. In pursuing their investigations, the detectives learned that the spurious issues of the notes and bonds were made from a lead impression of the genuine plates at Washington, taken by a confederate, and that the different parts of the transfer work was done by confederates engaged by SPENCER at Paulsboro.

These confederates have all become wealthy, and are now living in the enjoyment of their ill-gotten gains in different parts of the country; but before this statement is read by the public, it is probable they will be under arrest, and some other links in the chain of evidence against them also secured. The establishment at Paulsboro was in operation as long ago as July, 1865, and the compound interest and legal-tender notes, together with the bonds issued, must have netted to the operators over one million of dollars. To-morrow we hope to be able to give certain details, which are now withheld from the public at the request of the Commissioner before whom the matter has been brought.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has settled down to the work on his message, and is now engaged on the statistic or departmental portion thereof. Most of the Department reports are before him, either in full or in the shape of an abstract.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. GRANT'S estimate of appropriations for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, is $77,000,000, and not $177,000,000 as printed in some of the papers. The increased estimate over that of the present year is explained by the fact that at the beginning of the last year a large amount of unexpended appropriations was on hand. In last year's estimate, also, no provision was made for river and harbor improvements. The present estimate covers a deficiency in the appropriation of last year of $13,600,000.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has completed his report and placed it in the hands of the printers. It will be sent to Congress on Tuesday, Dec. 3, the day after the President's message goes, and advance copies will be mailed to the leading journals of the country, so that it can be published on the morning of Dec. 4.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The sentiment of members of Congress thus far expressed is almost unanimous on the side of rigid economy in the public expenditure. Even those who urge against contraction and squint at inflation, do not hesitate to say that the appeals of their taxpaying constituents must be heeded to this end. Therefore Speaker COLFAX is being urged to put a very firm and able man at the head of the Committee on Appropriations in the place of Mr. STEVENS, who is an economist in theory and not in practice, and who uniformly lets everything into an appropriation bill, sooner or later, whether just or not. His idea is to make greenbacks and pay the bills. E. B. WASHBURNE, H. L. DAWES, or G. W. SCHOFIELD would either of them make a competent chairman for that committee.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will hold a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of agreeing upon their reports on the impeachment case. Representative WILSON, of Iowa, the Chairman, has written an elaborate report. Representatives ELDRIDGE and MARSHALL (Democrats) have, it is understood, reduced their views to writing, while separate papers have been prepared by Representatives WILLIAMS, BOUTWELL and LAWRENCE. The three last-named papers may be harmonized so as to form but one report of the four members in the minority, who are in favor of arraigning the President. What the report of the majority (three Republicans and two Democrats) will be, is not at this time even a matter of conjecture. The question will be determined to-morrow.

The canvass among the members on the subject of impeachment is being vigorously prosecuted. The most reliable estimates show about fifty to fifty-five Republicans for it, and about sixty Republicans and the forty-nine Democrats against it. The remaining Republicans, about fifteen in number, may be classed as doubtful.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day was engaged in the preparation of his report on the finances.

COMMISSIONER OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A movement, backed by a number of prominent Southern loyalists, is on foot to obtain the Commissionership of the Freedmen's Bureau for Gen. MOWER, late Commandant of the Fifth Military District, in case Gen. HOWARD is removed, which they claim is the evident desire of the President. The fact that Gen. MOWER is as obnoxious to the Administration, on account of his radicalism, as Gen. HOWARD, if not more so, doubtless lessens the chances for the success of the project.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

It is generally conceded that Congress will repeal the cotton tax. The Secretary of the Treasury will, on Monday, send to the Senate a reply to the resolution calling upon him for any facts or reports in possession of the Department on that subject, and will inclose a report from Commissioner WELLS in favor of the repeal.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

It has been decided that after the elections and conventions in the Southern States have been held, the number of military posts shall be diminished, and the troops consolidated at central points, with a view to economy in the cost of transportation and subsistence.

ABSENCE OF EXCITEMENT.

The adjournment of Congress until Monday has left Washington almost as quiet as prior to the session. A considerable number of the members from the neighboring States have run home to be back Monday morning.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER PRESTO.

Our Vice-Consul General at Havana reports the wreck of the schooner *Presto*, of Newport, on the 9th inst. at Abaco. The crew were taken into Havana. The cargo is a total loss.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

FERNANDO WOOD arrived to-day. Also T. C. CALLICOTT and HORACE H. DAY.

Among the prominent members of Congress who have not yet arrived are Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of New-York.

Among the visitors to Gen. GRANT to-day were Senator MORTON and Hon. D. A. WELLS.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Sentiments of the Delegates to the Convention—The South Carolina Address—The Effect of the Northern Elections—Gen. Pope and the University, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 15, 1867.

The proceedings of the Alabama Convention—the desire to make the proscriptive radicalism of BROWNLOW the fundamental law of that State—are exercising a wholesome conservative influence upon very many delegates to the Georgia Convention who are counted among the Radicals, who, while they are and always have been in favor of reconstruction, in obedience to the law of Congress, are opposed to all primitive and passionate legislation, the only effect of which can be a continuance of strife and apprehension and an indefinite postponement of prosperity and confidence. From all I can learn the adherents of BRADLEY, the negro delegate from Savannah, few in number and utterly destitute of influence and ability, will be the only advocates of the disfranchisement, confiscation or excessive taxation, which the wild Radicals of the WENDELL PHILLIPS school announce as the only agencies by which peace on earth and good will among men can possibly be established with any prospect of durability. The fact that most of the delegates of Georgia are "to fame unknown," of humble and obscure origin and wholly inexperienced in the work of legislation, has produced a false impression that because they are obscure they must be Radicals. They may not be equal to CALHOUN, WEBSTER and CLAY in intellect, statesmanship or oratorical power, but because they could not write a masterly essay on the science and practice of government, or reply to HAYNE with the same eloquence as the Sage of Marshfield, it does not follow that they wish to rob, banish, and degrade their own race and surrender their State, themselves, their families and their property to what is called "negro supremacy."

BRADLEY expresses great confidence in his ability to "fix things about right," by which he means to disfranchise everybody who differs from him, and to have a general division of real and personal property to an extent far in excess of Mr. WADE'S "leap ahead" at Leavenworth. I have well grounded hopes that his confidence is misplaced and that he will be as much disgusted with the majority of his colleagues as WENDELL PHILLIPS is with Senators WILSON and FESSENDEN.

There are a few—probably six or seven—ambitious delegates who are looking to Senatorships, Governors' chairs, seats in Congress, &c., and who think that their chances of sitting in those chairs and seats would be improved by the disfranchisement of the class who have heretofore filled those places. These individuals will favor a mild proscription, and to this extent will unite their strength with BRADLEY; but I do not believe that even the combination will succeed.

The sentiments contained in the address of the South Carolina Conservatives are those of the masses of the intelligent men of Georgia. The hopes, the fears and the wishes are the same among the white people of both States, and when you read that address you have a true expression of the popular sentiment of those who are regarded as the opponents of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It is quite true that this class, which, be it remarked, comprises the intellect, influence, property, respectability and culture of the State, has welcomed with hopeful pleasure the result of the recent elections at the North, not, however, as a party triumph, or from a belief that the North is going for the Democrats, but because they think that the "revulsion" is a rebuke to the ultraism of the Radicals, and will lead to the adoption of more rational and moderate measures, and the establishment of peace on principles of justice and equity. Outside of the newspapers you neither hear nor see bluster, big talking, or intemperate action of any kind. There is an almost universal hope that the reaction will secure the South against the violence of Radicalism, and undo much of the oppressive and peace-preventing measures which the Radicals have adopted and seek to enforce, but beyond this enlightened public opinion has no expectation of relief. I can see no disposition to act rashly, talk defiantly, or organize distinct political parties in antagonism to the Republicans for party purposes. People seem to be aware that because the North has refused to sanction the excesses of the Radicals it has not therefore joined the Democratic Party, and they are sagacious and prudent enough to see that were they to ally themselves at once with the Democratic Party, they would probably consolidate the Republicans against them and provoke their united hostility. Old parties are as dead as Nebuchadnezzar. Party watchwords and cries may make an old political "war horse" here and there prick his ears, neigh feebly, and caper a little; but they produce no effect upon the masses. The most ancient Democrat will agree to internal improvements, and the most rectilinear old-line Whig will go for hard money, and both will fraternize cordially on any platform which will bring peace and promise good, stable and intelligent government. The present sense of danger, the continued insecurity, defeat, poverty and military rule, together with the apprehension of the consequences of universal negro suffrage, have utterly obliterated parties and party affiliations, and united all in one great party for self preservation. It would be well that politicians at the North should know and understand this. They will not learn it from the newspapers. On the contrary they will believe otherwise. But it is true nevertheless.

MAYOR BLODGETT.

The indictment of the Mayor of this city, Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT, on a charge of perjury, has resulted in no bill by the Grand Jury. It was reported that a true bill had been found, and then it was reported that no bill had been found, and the popular opinion now is that Mr. BLODGETT will not be tried on the charge of perjury. He is spoken of for the Presidency of the Convention, and will be warmly pressed by his friends.

GEN. POPE'S ORDERS.

It is reported, with what truth I cannot say, that Gen. POPE has sent a list to Gov. JENKINS of payments which the General will permit to be made by the State Treasury, with an order that none other shall be made, all laws of Georgia to the contrary notwithstanding. Among the objects for which the last Legislature made an appropriation was the endowment of a high school at Athens in connection with the University. Gen. POPE has forbidden the continuance of the State endowment, and the school must be closed. The University is still in limbo. Since sophomore COX'S speech, and Mr. B. H. HILL'S appointment as one of three lecturers in the University Law School, Gen. POPE has been "down on the College," and has ordered the stoppage of the supplies by forbidding the payment of the interest on the debt due by the State, and for which the College gave up property which would now yield far more than the $8,000 which the State undertook to pay. It is also rumored that Mr. HILL is the great stumbling block, that were he to resign and get out of the way Gen. POPE would not be "down on the College." The General is said to be very angry with the author of the Notes, and is led to believe that everything must be bad with which that gentleman is connected. If this be so, it is hard on the indigent young men who were being educated at the Athens High School that they should be deprived of the advantages they now enjoy because Mr. HILL is a trustee of the University. Either Mr. HILL or Gen. POPE, or both, are doing them a great wrong. These are the things which reopen wounds, envenom sores, and make men feel rebellious. "Ordering the Governor how to appropriate the money of the State, which the people's representatives have already ordered, is very republican, ain't it?" was the question asked me today with extreme bitterness by one of the oldest, most moderate and situation-accepting citizens of this place. UBIQUE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Liquor Question Laid Over—The Report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 22, 1867.

The discussion of the liquor question came to a close last evening, or rather was suspended, and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary taken up. We are not through with this troublesome question of liquor regulation or prohibition. Judge GRAVES, of Herkimer, a thoroughgoing temperance man of the most zealous stamp, is Chairman of a Committee "on adulterated and unadulterated intoxicating liquors," which was appointed early in the session on his motion, with a view to incorporating in the new Constitution some provision for the prohibition or stringent regulation of the liquor traffic. This Committee has not reported, notwithstanding the great earnestness of its Chairman, who is reported to stand nearly alone in his views. A facetious member of the Committee—of the Democratic persuasion, of course—alleges that the Committee have not been able to make up their minds upon the subject, in consequence of the backwardness of the trade in sending in "samples" for inspection. I do not know how this may be, but this report, with the others yet outstanding, has been ordered by resolution to be presented on or before the 2d of December, so that the matter will almost inevitably come before the Convention again in a more exciting form. It is not likely that extreme views will prevail, however, in the present temper of the Convention.

The reports of yesterday's proceedings did not fairly state Mr. CURTIS' position in representing that he spoke in favor of special excise and police laws for the neighborhoods of large cities. That question was not really in debate; and Mr. CURTIS argued merely that the whole subject should be left to the Legislature.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up last evening, notwithstanding the absence of the Chairman (Mr. FOLGER) and of Mr. EVARTS, Mr. PIERREPONT, Judge COMSTOCK, and several other of the leading legal minds of the Convention. In spite of this disadvantage the debate was exceedingly able. Mr. VANCOTT, late candidate for Attorney-General thrilled the Convention with a most brilliant appeal in favor of a life tenure for Judges, and the discussion was maintained with great ability by Judge PARKER, Judge HARRIS, Mr. SMITH, of Fulton, and others, up to the hour of adjournment.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 22.

The Convention met at ten o'clock.

PETITIONS AND MOTIONS.

Mr. GREELEY presented two petitions from citizens of New-York against any action looking to the overthrow of Sunday and Excise Laws.

Mr. L. TOWNSEND moved to reconsider the vote accepting the proposition of the Commercial Bank to advance money to defray the expenses of the Convention, on payment of interest. Laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. Andrews moved that the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. GREELEY moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone until Friday, instead of Monday. Lost.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. ANDREWS, and it was lost.

Mr. MCDONALD offered a proposition relative to details of direct taxation. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

[Mr. DUGANNE'S proposition to prohibit local or special legislation, related to native wines, and not high wines, as printed.]

Mr. VERPLANCK moved to reconsider the vote, by which the rules were so altered as to make twenty members requisite for a demand for yeas and nays. Laid on the table under the rule.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Judiciary.

The first section relates to impeachment, and was passed over. The second section was taken up, and is as follows:

Second—There shall be a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, called the Court of Appeals, composed of seven Judges, who shall be elected by the electors of the State, and shall hold their office during good behavior until the age of seventy years. They shall designate one of their number as Chief-Justice, who shall act as such during his continuance in office. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief-Justice, it shall be filled by the Judges of the Court from their number. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk of said Court, a reporter thereof, and such attendants as shall be authorized by law.

Mr. SMITH moved to strike out the above and insert the following sections from the minority report:

SEC. 2. There shall be a Court of Appellate jurisdiction, called the Court of Appeals, composed of seven Judges, who shall be elected by the electors of the State, and hold their office for fourteen years. The Judges so elected shall be so classified that one shall go out of office and his place be filled by a new election at the end of every second year.

SEC. 3. Any five of said Judges shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. They shall, from time to time, and as often as necessary, designate one of their number as Chief Justice. They shall also have the appointment, with the power of removal, of the reporter of the Court, and of such attendants other than clerks as may be authorized by law.

Mr. BAKER moved to amend the minority report by making the number of Judges nine, and the term of their office nine years; also, to make seven the number necessary for a quorum, and the concurrence of five necessary to a decision.

Mr. A. J. PARKER was in favor of composing the Court of seven members, with terms of office of fourteen years, providing they are made ineligible to reelection. The Court should have the appointment of the clerk.

Mr. HARRIS was satisfied to take the second section of the minority report, believing that seven judges were enough. With respect to tenure of office, he preferred fourteen years to that provided by the majority report.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN agreed with the opinion expressed by Judge HARRIS.

Mr. BAKER was not tenacious about his amendment, but would be willing to defer to the views of those who had more experience than himself in such matters.

Mr. GRAVES was opposed to both reports. He saw no reason why the present Constitution should be changed with reference to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. WAKEMAN was surprised to hear such an opinion expressed. The great difficulty with the present system was that four Judges from the Supreme Court are permitted to go into the Court of Appeals, and there review their own decisions.

Mr. RATHBUN thought the number of Judges should be five instead of seven, and those should be permanent. He had been informed by competent authority, that with such a body, the calendar could be cleared in two years. He would have every Judge feel independent, and not put him in a position where he would feel that he must bow and cringe because he wanted to be reëlected at some future day.

The question was taken on the motion to make the number of Judges nine instead of seven, and it was lost.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the present system. He would prefer to have the Judges appointed instead of elected, and favored the plan of having them hold office until the age of seventy years.

Mr. BAKER withdrew the amendment.

Mr. SMITH said his object in moving the minority for the majority report was to test the question of a life tenure.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to amend the minority report, so that every Judge who shall be entitled to hold his office for fourteen years shall be ineligible to a second term, and giving the Court the power to appoint and remove the clerk of the Court.

Mr. SMITH accepted the amendment.

Mr. HARRIS offered the following substitute for section two:

SEC. 2. There shall be a Court of appellate jurisdiction, called the Court of Appeals, composed of seven Judges, who shall be elected by the electors of the State. They shall be classified so that one Judge shall go out of office at the end of every second year, and after the expiration of their several terms, under such classification, the term of office shall be fourteen years. The Judge having the shortest term to serve shall be designated Chief Justice, and no Judge who has held the office for fourteen years shall be eligible for a second term.

Mr. A. J. PARKER preferred to have a Court select the Chief Justice.

Mr. VAN COTT said the presiding Judge was to be the Chief-Justice, and he should be the foremost man on the bench. He would not have such selection a matter of lottery, but of merit. He would prefer to have the Governor and Senate appoint the Chief-Justice, but if this could not be agreed to, then let the Court make such an appointment. He also opposed the principle involved in the substitute. His own choice was for the system of appointment of the judiciary.

After debate by Messrs. A. J. PARKER and HARRIS, the substitute offered by Mr. HARRIS was lost.

Mr. BECKWITH moved a substitute, providing that the Court shall consist of seven members, the Chief-Justice to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to hold office for twelve years; the other six Judges to be elected and to hold office for fourteen years.

Mr. HALE called for a division of the question.

Mr. CONGER could not see how the explanation was to be made to the people; that it was necessary to have the Chief-Justice appointed while all the other Judges were to be elected. If one is to be elected why not all? If the people are competent to choose the other Judges, why are they not competent to elect the Chief-Justice?

A vote was then taken on the proposition to appoint the Chief-Justice by the Governor and Senate, and it was adopted.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WEED asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to allow the postponement of the consideration of the report on the powers and duties of the Legislature. He said that it was evident that there was not a quorum present, and no business could be transacted except in Committee of the Whole.

The request was granted and the subject was postponed until Tuesday morning.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRAVES moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted providing for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of the Chief-Justice. The motion was lost.

Mr. A. J. PARKER offered the following substitute for Mr. BECKWITH'S amendment:

There shall be a court of appellate jurisdiction, called the "Court of Appeals," composed of seven Judges, who shall hold their offices fourteen years, and shall be ineligible for a second term. The Chief-Justice shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; the other six Judges shall be elected by the electors of the Senate. At the first election of Judges no elector shall vote for more than four persons as candidates for the office.

It was adopted.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend Mr. A. J. PARKER'S substitute by inserting after the words "fourteen years" the following:

"The Judges of the present Court of Appeals shall be the Judges of the Court hereby created, and shall hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were severally elected. The remaining Judges of said Court shall be so classified with reference to the present Judges that one of the Judges of said Court shall go out of office, and his place be filled by a new election at the end of every second year."

Without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

Failure of the Attempt to Indict Senator Humphrey.

From the Albany Journal of last evening.

As we go to press, we learn that the Grand Jury have failed to find an indictment against Senator HUMPHREY, on the charge of legislative bribery and corruption. A score of witnesses were examined and pumped dry, but not the shadow of evidence was produced against the Senator.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Mr. POMEROY TUCKER, in his *Origin and Progress of Mormonism* (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) has so effectually "turned on the gas" against the Brigham Young delusion that any reader who still fails to see the humbug must have that "inner light" vouchsafed to "the Saints" in such profusion as to quench external illumination. In such a matter, of course, the author's qualifications to write give its chief value to the book. Of these it is enough to say that Mr. TUCKER is a native of Palmyra, (the scene of JOE SMITH's exploits,) and was an acquaintance of the Prophet and all the other Smiths of his family, and all his followers in that town, both in their physical functions as money-diggers and their spiritual capacities as Mormons; that he was an editor of the Wayne *Sentinel* during the printing by its press of the original "Book of Mormon," seven-and-thirty years ago, and read the proof-sheets, and held interviews with the pioneer Mormons—SMITH, COWDERY and HARRIS—about the book. Abundant references are given to other neighbors of JOE SMITH still living, and unquestionable facts and data for opinions are presented throughout the book. The result is the most complete exposure of the Smith swindle ever yet made. Mr. TUCKER begins with young JOE as a "dull-eyed, flaxen-haired, prevaricating boy, noted only for his indolent and vagabondish character, and his habits of exaggeration and untruthfulness," with side portraits of the SMITH family, who were "popularly regarded as anilliterate, whisky-drinking, shiftless, irreligious race of people"—JOSEPH enjoying the unenviable superiority of being the laziest and most worthless." He carries this promising youth through his performances with wands, the "magic stone," the treasure-digging, and so forth, and shows how the diggings resulted in exhuming (amid an awful display of celestial fireworks, according to JOSEPH,) the famus "metallic book"—the Book of Mormon. Like his previous diggings, however, the article unearthed was never seen, but "translations" were made from it. With the book was a pair of spectacles (also invisible to the vulgar throng) of enormous size. A manuscript, pretended to be copied from the plates, was next intrusted to one HARRIS, a religious monomaniac, who exhibited it, in his simplicity, to various biblical scholars, and among them, the late Dr. ANTHON, who has left us record that it was a mere jumble of letters selected out of a book of alphabets in various languages, with scrawls and crosses intermingled. Then comes the printing business—and here the book is specially novel and entertaining, dealing as it does with the author's own experience. From this time onward, the growth of Mormonism is very clearly described in Mr. TUCKER's book—more thoroughly, it seems to us, than in any previous *exposé*. Still, the great value of the work is in its description of the beginnings of Mormonism, of the egg out of which "the Church" was hatched—and a very bad egg it was. The character which Mr. TUCKER gives to BRIGHAM YOUNG is the one uniformly ascribed to him, namely, "shrewd, bold, and possessing an almost intuitive knowledge of men." The well known SIDNEY RIGDON, a backsliding Baptist, is described as a man of considerable intellect and scientific abilities. What is the effect, one asks, of such exposures of Mormonism? Do they turn anybody away from it? Probably not. Those already crack-brained enough to credit so monstrous an imposture, are the last men whom fact or reason can reach. Were it always true, as the poets say, that "error dies among her worshippers," conversions from such hideous delusions would be more frequent. But, in reality, those people who are so credulous as to believe in enormous follies, are generally too skeptical to credit their unmasking. They strain at a gnat of truth from having already swallowed a camel of error. We are not disposed to despair of Utah; but the cleansing of that country will not come from ethical discussion of the intrinsic qualities and claims of polygamy, nor from the exposure of Mormon Prophets. It may come partly from Governmental pressure; partly from the disorganizing social influences within the community itself; and possibly most of all from the personal magnetism of some bold leader who will one day conduct the deluded "Saints" out of the "Church," as BRIGHAM YOUNG, that wondrous State-founder, has led them into it. Meanwhile, such books as Mr. TUCKER's, have less a proselyting than a historic value; and we have no doubt it will prove, as it should, an authority on the strange social phenomena of which it treats.

—The reprint of GOLDWIN SMITH's *Three English Statesmen*, (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) will be received with great pleasure. Whatever its author writes is sure to be read with interest by Americans, who owe him so much on patriotic grounds, and who will never forget his appreciation and defence of them in years gone by. This work of the distinguished Professor, however, is intrinsically excellent, and has been made the subject of just laudation in England. The triad of statesmen whom he selects for discussion are PYM, CROMWELL and PITT. We had almost written, "*four* English statesmen," so strongly is the PITT ascending to the zenith of his fame distinguished from the PITT descending to the horizon. While PYM is the fresher and less familiar character to the reader, the delineation of PITT has absorbed a greater share of general criticism in England, and such epithets as "a patriot who had wrecked his country," have not been suffered to pass unchallenged. We cannot now go into a general discussion of this series of biographies. All through them GOLDWIN SMITH stands by his well-known principles of popular rights, so familiar to us in his lectures and letters. One of his sentences is worth weighing just now in our country, which ought to be the leading witness to its truth: "Democracy," he says, "does not build Blenheims and create vast estates for the General or the Admiral; but it is just, and it cannot help being just, to the soldier and the sailor."

—A thoroughly catholic, as well as devout, spirit pervades the *Prayers of the Ages*, by CAROLINE S. WHITMARSH, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) and its effect has been to give her book a variety of interest such as collections of this sort rarely possess. It is a choice compilation, worthy of its name. There are "heathen and Mohammedan prayers," with the devouter utterances of PLATO, MARCUS ANTONINUS, EPICTETUS—nay, of SAADI and the Hindoo VEDAS. There are prayers of BOSSUET and FENELON side by side with those of LUTHER and HERBERT and JEREMY TAYLOR; of CHANNING and MARTINEAU and PARKER, with those of HENRY VAUGHN, of ARNOLD and WILBERFORCE. There is something suggestive and impressive in this array together of petitions to Heaven from the great and good of all ages, all climes, all creeds. Men who bitterly contended over dogma and doctrine in all honesty and sincerity, we find animated by very much the same reverent, tender, awe-stricken, trustful, submissive, forgiving spirit, when bowing before the common Father. This is more, however, than a simple compilation of prayers. It has a fine chapter of "opinions and instructions concerning prayers," and it becomes an encouragement to devotion as well as a manual. The arrangement and classification are also worthy of note and praise. Its value, in fine, is greatly enhanced by the wide range which the author has taken in her quest. Not only or mainly has she sought the public prayers of preachers delivered in pulpit on formal occasions, but rather the private devotions of saintly men and women—preserved to us in their posthumous writings or in those precious diaries which reveal their daily struggles and their daily communion with Heaven. This book is a beautiful specimen of printing, and the mechanical execution is in keeping with its contents.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Attractions and Inducements of California for the Emigrant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

A good proportion probably of the American people are always designing to change their dwelling-place. There is a steady and strong current every year from our older States to the newer, and again from them to the unknown and desolate regions in the centre of the Continent. The young men especially are asking themselves in every quarter of the Union whither they can move to better their condition. For the last five or eight years the great stream of emigration in the United States has only carried a few eddies to these Pacific States, and California has shown the rare instance in American annals of a rich and fertile region increasing but slowly in population.

The causes of this retrogressing, I have spoken of elsewhere. They lay in the unfavorable or undeveloped moral agencies here, the uncertainty of the tenure of land, the bad name attached to mining, and the distance of the country from the world's centres of population. But within the last few years, a new and better era has opened for California. She has become an agricultural State—a country of farmers. It is her capacities in this direction which have especially called out these letters, believing as I do and every student of economy must, that the only permanent foundation for prosperity is in a division of the soil into independent and self-supporting freeholds for agriculture, rather than in large grazing ranches, or in associated or individual mining properties.

As I have endeavored to show in these notes, agriculture has made an astonishing development in these latter years, in California, of which, perhaps, the most striking evidence lies in the fact that the wheat crop of the State this year will just about equal in value the produce of gold and silver.

Society, too, is becoming settled. The labors of self-sacrificing men have borne fruit, and the various supports to civilization—schools and academies, and charities and churches—have sprung up. A new generation has nearly come to maturity who know no country but California, and do not speak of the Eastern coast as "home," and believe this State to be the centre and perfection of all good. This is giving a less shifting and adventurous air to the community. With all the defects which will always afflict a society founded on mining and adventure, law is becoming supreme and civilization is gradually asserting her power. The country is becoming far more attractive to the immigrant. Then the amazing natural resources of this coast are beginning to appear, and the wonderful richness and bounty of its climate and soil. Nothing but the astonishing ignorance which prevails in our Eastern States of this great treasure which we have in our own territory, could have kept a populous agricultural immigration, long ere this, from settling and cultivating these favored valleys and hill sides. The great obstacle to the settlement of California will in a few years be removed; for, though the Pacific Railroad may not be entirely finished even in ten years, the gap will be easily bridged over by coaches or emigrant wagons; and both the overland line and the Pacific mail steamships will then compete in carrying the immigrants. The latter, it seems to me, will have the advantage. With cheap screw-steamers, such as now run between New-York and Liverpool, they could easily convey a thousand immigrants to San Francisco from our coast, for $50 each, or even less—supposing the fare on the Isthmus reduced, as it must be by this competition. The President of the Pacific Railroad speaks of landing emigrants in San Francisco from St. Louis for $35. Whether this be done or not, in a few years a powerful current of emigration will sweep in to this coast, and it will be an important question what sort of people should come, and where they should settle.

In the first place it should be distinctly understood by all persons thinking of emigrating, that this is not the country for a lazy man or woman. No idle person thrives here. If a man had money and could afford to be idle here, he would not enjoy it. Every one works hard in California. Its climate is the very atmosphere of labor—nowhere else in the world do people toil so closely. Nor is this the place for that large class who lie so heavily on the charitable, and who are so constantly seeking employment in our Northern cities. What we may call the half-educated class, petty clerks, small shopkeepers, broken-down scholars, accountants, and unsuccessful professional men, they can do nothing here; the city is full of them; the coast of the Pacific is all strewn with these shipwrecked fortunes. And when such people fail here, they sink far deeper than at home. The very atmosphere is an atmosphere of pride. No one could condescend to beg here. A man who is utterly defeated in the struggle of life in California does not ask for a helping hand; he generally starves, or he ends his troubles with self-murder. For Heaven's sake, let the weak and half-educated and unlucky beware of the Pacific coast!

The labor most in demand now in this State is female labor. As I have shown before, the wages of "domestics" are three times higher than in New-York, waitresses and chambermaids receiving from $20 to $25 (in gold) a month, and cooks $30; girls for all work get $30 also. They are treated better than servants at home, and are almost certain to marry above their rank of life. Large numbers of them have good properties here. They receive better wages than the men. The wonder is that more of our smartest servant girls do not come here, as their passage money would only be from $75 to $150, and a well-recommended girl might get her fare advanced. Female teachers with good certificates are also in demand, and could earn from $50 to $75 a month. Nowhere in the world are women treated so well, or are so much needed. In the mining regions four out of five of the men are said to be bachelors.

In male labor, all kinds of skilled workmen are in demand, and receive high wages; they very generally have houses of their own and money in bank. From $50 to $125 a month in gold are not uncommon wages for teamsters, carpenters, ship-builders, caulkers, blacksmiths and the like; some, however, being paid by the day. Miners receive from $3 50 to $5 a day. Farm-laborers, of course, are always needed, and can reckon on $30 to $40 a month and board; they soon come to own farms of their own. In regard to skilled professional labor, it is impossible to give an opinion, the demand depending so much on circumstances. An able young lawyer or physician ought certainly to make his way in San Francisco, but perhaps with no more chances in his favor than in New-York or Boston.

The country seems to me best of all adapted for men with small capital who are farmers or vine-growers. For such it offers immense inducements. The work of clearing a farm here is as nothing compared with that needed in the Northwest, for instance. For six months in the year the new settler could "camp," not needing a house in this delicious climate; he has no barns to build at first; there is no forest to clear, or stones to remove; he has only to girdle the few trees he may wish to destroy, fence in his land, and as once begin his plowing. His hay or feed is ready at hand, on all the hills, so that feeding his stock costs him little trouble or expense. His first crop of wheat may be anywhere from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre. His land, which he may have bought anywhere from $5 to $25 an acre, according to its nearness to market, at once begins a steady rise in value and soon sells for from $50 to $100, so constant in the demand for wheat and barley. There is no better investment in the State than good wheat lands under cultivation. All the luxuries of the farmer the new settler can have speedily. In three or four years he can enjoy a variety of fruits from his own orchards and vegetables from his garden such as is seen nowhere else in the world. He can get good stock cheap, and raise them easily. He may try sheep-raising on his barren hills—a most profitable branch in California; or, if near a city, he may have a dairy ranch or breed fowls for market, or he may try unusual crops, such as hops, which are far superior to the Eastern, or flax, which grows luxuriantly, or the castor-bean for a lubricating oil, or olives for olive oil, or almonds, which sell everywhere, or figs for market, or grapes for raisins; or he may put his wife and children at silk-worm growing—yet destined to be the great pursuit of California. In the ordinary fruit, such as peaches, pears, apricots and apples, he will find the market overstocked. His great stand-by will be wheat and wool.

Of the different localities most desirable for the vine-grower and farmer, I will speak in a future letter.

C. L. B.

VIRGINIA.

The Davis Trial—General Destitution and Suffering—Apprehensions of a Negro Uprising—Personal Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

During the past month a great deal of sensational matter has been published, generally by telegraph, in respect to the trial of the great State prisoner, and never has there been a greater amount of contradiction and of reckless statement. The programme of proceedings I apprised you of more than a month ago has not been changed in any essential particular. Mr. DAVIS will arrive here on or about the 23d inst., and the Court will open on the 25th, with Chief-Justice CHASE and Judge UNDERWOOD on the bench. Should the trial proceed—and it lies altogether with the prisoner whether it does or not—and bid fair to be protracted, the Chief-Justice will retire from the bench in order to be present at Washington to open the Supreme Court in that city on the first Monday of December, as required by the Constitution. The Government (and by the Government I, of course, mean the District-Attorney, as it is entirely in his keeping,) will be ready for trial, but as the Government has already continued the cause two or three times, the prisoner will be entitled to a continuance should he avail himself of the privilege. Otherwise the trial must proceed, or a *nolle prosequi* be entered up. It may be that Mr. DAVIS will ask a continuance of the case, on which event his bail will be continued—the bondsmen willing—and in all probability the Ex-President of the Confederacy will return to his home—his few paternal acres—in the State of Mississippi, to pass the Winter in that genial climate among his early friends. Judge UNDERWOOD is not here at present, having gone to Washington with Mr. CHASE. One fact would seem to show that the proceedings in the Davis case will not be prolonged. The Constitutional Convention meets on the 3d day of December, and Judge UNDERWOOD is one of the brightest lights of that dark body, and anticipates the Presidency.

DESTITUTION.

I have watched all day long, and I may say for many days past, the provision depot of the Freedmen's Bureau, and from early morn till dewey eve, it is surrounded by a dense crowd of black men, women and children, each with basket in hand, waiting to be served with the staff of life. So long in waiting do some of them stand that one would think many must starve ere they received the wherewithal to sustain life. Destitution and want are epidemic, and not alone with this class, for the poor white people are suffering. This is not due, as some will too readily conclude, to the unnecessary discharge of persons from employment; but to the fact that there is no work for the people to do. The tobacco crop was short, and the factories have been compelled to close and discharge hundreds of hands, thereby depriving thousands of the means of support through that agency, while other manufacturing establishments are compelled to retrench, and a reduction of force becomes necessary. The crops are gathered, and field hands are not in demand. The supply of labor in all branches is five times greater than the demand, and still HUNNICUTT counsels all these people to remain here—neither to enlist in the army, nor go elsewhere in search of work, in order that they may vote for their rights when the new Constitution comes up. He tells them that Congress will provide or make their employers provide for them. A great many white mechanics and laborers have within the last few days been discharged from the different foundries and machine-shops, and the city is full of idle and destitute persons of this class, who will also want bread—who now want it—but there is no friendly bureau from whose capacious drawers they can fill their baskets. On all sides we hear of hard times, and worse expected, and this Winter may present to the world the spectacle of an industrious people, living upon the most productive soil in the world, abounding in minerals of all kinds, literally starving—starving for the want of bread.

APPREHENSIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

In conversing with gentlemen from all sections of the State, I find that there exist in the rural districts far from the towns the most gloomy forebodings of coming disaster, in the shape of trouble with the negroes. In some places remote from military posts, the negroes are as ten to one to the whites, are armed and drilled, and work in secret; and conscious of their strength are very insolent and overbearing, apparently courting a pretext for a quarrel. These apprehensions are shared by families living within the suburbs of Richmond, in sight of the American flag floating from the staff in front of the General's headquarters. Indeed, the women of Richmond are in constant fear of midnight attacks, of massacre, and general conflagration. But while the work in the country might be bloody, savage and demoniac, and thousands of white men, women and children would perish, in the city a rising would amount to nothing more than a riot, and would be promptly quelled by the military, aided by the white citizens and police if necessary.

THE MILITARY COMMANDER.

Gen. SCHOFIELD is now in Washington, and it is thought will endeavor to have his force increased to such an extent as to insure ample protection to the country districts. It is also hoped that he may make some provisions to have the defenceless white people in the country supplied with arms, in order to place them on an equal footing with the negroes. The negroes who have arms are returned soldiers principally, who by act of Congress were allowed to keep their arms when they were mustered out of service. The cavalry under this law retained their pistols and sabres, and the infantry their rifles; but whether they have much fixed ammunition is an open question. Depots of arms ought certainly to be established at various points in the South, in order to the proper protection of all classes, and for the maintenance of order.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. STONEMAN is President, is now in session. It is for the investigation of the charges against Brevet Lieut.-Col. THOMAS E. ROSE, of the Eleventh Infantry, made by J. H. GILMER, Esq., accusing him of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, drunkenness, intimidation, interference, and general unfairness in his conduct, while conducting the election as superintendent. The Court sat yesterday at the Maury Banking House with closed doors, but enough of the proceedings leaked out to show that the investigation is to be very rigid and thorough. One witness was on the stand for two hours. He testified that he thought ROSE under the influence of liquor in the evening of the 22d, but he did not see him intimidate any person or otherwise unfairly interfere. There are a great many witnesses, and it will be an almost interminable affair. To-day the doors are open to the public and the Press.

KAPPA.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The names of Gov. ENGLISH, Ex-Govs. HAWLEY and BUCKINGHAM, and of eighteen other prominent and philanthropic citizens of Connecticut are attached to a published appeal to the Christian women of the State in behalf of its indigent, vagrant and vicious girls. These gentlemen and their associates propose to raise a subscription of $25,000 with which to commence and endow a girls' industrial school, in some retired accessible country town, where a farm will be purchased and buildings erected to accommodate families of twenty or thirty girls. There are now in the State five hundred girls destitute of parents, property, home or friends.

SCOTT HOLDERMAN, formerly a member of the Sixth Kansas Regiment, was hanged in the court-yard at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 15th inst. He was convicted of the murder and robbing of a soldier about two years ago in Linn County. He was about twenty-four years of age, and by his own confessions and otherwise, is proven to have murdered sixteen men, mostly rebels. He demeaned himself respectably till the breaking out of the war. His mother was with him at the execution.

At a recent meeting of the Democracy of Trimble County, Ky., action was taken to make early provision for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Gov. HELM. It was also resolved to petition the State Legislature to enact a law allowing his widow to draw the same salary to which he would have been entitled, for and during the term for which he was elected, in such installments as would have inured to him had he been spared to serve his term.

The Cambridge Divinity School has twenty-three members—a larger number than for many years.

Vermont has rejected a bill allowing parties to agree on a higher rate of interest than six per cent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of County Canvassers—The Vote for Supervisors—Mandamus of the Supreme Court.

The Board of County Canvassers met Thursday afternoon, Supervisor BLAKELY presiding.

The Board having referred the question of the legality of canvassing the returns of the votes for Supervisor in a case in which the names appeared on the same ticket for the same office to the Corporation Counsel, an opinion from that official was read. The document set forth that the law provides that any ticket having more than one name thereon for Supervisor should not be counted. The law seemed to him conclusive, and the tickets containing more than one name should not therefore be counted. The legality of an election to fill a vacancy may depend upon the fact whether the member whose office has become vacant was elected or appointed to office. Mr. O'GORMAN gives the law applicable to both cases, as follows:

SEC. 5, Art. 10 Constitution provides: That "the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of *elective officers* no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy." The statute chap. 321, laws of 1838, sec. 3, provides that "in case of any vacancy in said Board by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by the remaining members thereof, and the person thus appointed shall hold his office as a member of said Board for the unexpired term of the member thereof in whose place he shall have been appointed." Applying the above cited provision of the Constitution to the case of a vacancy in the board, caused by the death, or resignation of an elected member, the Constitution being paramount to any provision conflicting therewith, the Board have the power to appoint a person to fill the vacancies who shall hold office by virtue of such appointment no longer than until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the next annual election after the happening of such vacancy. If the unexpired term of the elected member whose office has become vacant extends beyond the period named, then it is necessary that an election be had to fill the vacancy for such unexpired term at the annual election next succeeding the happening of the vacancy. But in the case of a vacancy in the office of a member of the Board appointed by the Mayor, the above cited provision of the Constitution is inapplicable, and the Board have the power, pursuant to the statute, to appoint a member, who shall hold office for the entire unexpired term of the member in whose place he was appointed.

Supervisor TWEED moved that the document be received and entered at length on the minutes, and it was so ordered.

The President announced that he had received a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court ordering the Board to proceed with the canvass of the votes cast for WM. JOYCE or to show cause at a special term of the Court on the first Monday in December. The following is the *mandamus:*

The People of the State of New-York to the Board of County Canvassers, greeting:

Whereas, At the recent election in the State of New-York on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1867, WM. JOYCE, of the City, County and State of New-York, was voted for at such election, and for the office of Supervisor of said County in the place of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ALEXANDER SHALER, who was heretofore only elected a Supervisor in and for said County, and who only resigned said office on the 1st day of May, 1867, said JOYCE having at such election received over 40,000 votes polled thereat for such office of Supervisor, in the place of the said JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the said ALEX. SHALER, as aforesaid; and

Whereas, The statements of the canvass of the votes in each Election District of said County, polled at said election for the office of Supervisor of said County, duly certified and returned in the manner prescribed by law, by the canvassers of each of said Election Districts, in and by which such statements of such canvassers, it appears that the said WILLIAM JOYCE was duly voted for and received at said election upwards of 40,900 votes for the office of Supervisor of said County, in the place of the said JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, appointed as aforesaid to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the said ALEXANDER SHALER, as aforesaid had been duly presented to you; and

Whereas, You, the said Board of County Canvassers, have neglected and refused to canvass and estimate the votes cast at such election for the office of Supervisor of said County, and still neglect and refuse so to do, in violation of the laws of the State, and to the great damage of the said WILLIAM JOYCE, as we are informed by his complaint; therefore we being willing that full and speedy justice be done in this behalf to the said WILLIAM JOYCE, command you firmly, enjoining you that immediately after receipt of this writ you do forthwith proceed to estimate and canvass the votes so returned and certified to you and polled at said election for the said WM. JOYCE for the office of Supervisor of the County of New-York in the place of the said JOSEPH TAYLOR, appointed as aforesaid to fill a vacancy in the Board of Supervisors of said County, caused by the resignation of the said ALEXANDER SHALER, and make such statements thereof as by law you are required, and deliver to and deposit with the Clerk of said county such statements as by law you are also required, or show cause at our Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the chambers of said Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday in December, 1867, at 12 M. of said day, less complaint again come to us by your default, and in what manner this our command shall be executed make appear to our Supreme Court on the said day, and have you then and there our writ.

Witness: Hon. D. P. INGRAHAM, a Justice of said Court, at the City Hall, in said City, this 21st day of November, 1867.

By the Court. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.
F. SMITH, Attorney.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the *mandamus* was received and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes, and a copy thereof be sent to the Corporation Council.

Mr. TWEED said that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel set forth that according to law no tickets containing two names of candidates could be counted, and the question suggested now, was, whether the two names on the ticket meant names of two candidates for the same office. As this did not appear, he moved that the Board proceed to canvass the votes given for the candidate for the full term.

Mr. HERMANN said that the Board had a simple duty to perform, that was to canvass the returns from each election district, and declare the result, leaving all further action on the result with another tribunal. He thought it was best to perform their duty, and he moved that the Board proceed to canvass the votes by election districts.

Mr. TWEED said he preferred to withdraw his motion, and let the matter be decided on its merits when it came before the Court. He accordingly withdrew his motion.

Mr. HERMANN moved that the Board proceed to canvass the votes.

A motion to adjourn was offered, and the Board adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

The Murder of James Mullen.

The inquest on the body of JAMES MULLEN, said to have been murdered on Saturday night in Brooklyn, was resumed Thursday. The first witness called was

Anne Cassidy, who testified that she lived with her sister at No. 141 Navy-street; Murray lived in the same house with them, saw him at the house on three different occasions on the day of the alleged murder, the last time being at six o'clock in the evening; at a quarter past twelve o'clock that night he came home, and some twenty minutes afterward witness went to the yard, followed by Murray, who went out on the sidewalk; saw Galvin running down Navy-street, on the east side, and going into his own house up the alley-way; Murray then stood at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets; having gone to her room about ten minutes afterward she saw Galvin and Murray also come into Cox's place, and a few minutes subsequently an officer and Connolly entered the same apartment; the officer said to Murray, "You are one of the men," when Galvin replied that two men had quarreled in the yard; he did not know who they were, but thought McQuaide, of Tillary-street, was one of them; the officer and Connolly then left, and in about half an hour afterward Galvin also went out; fifteen minutes afterward Connolly returned, and inquired for Galvin, who, he stated, had left a man on the sidewalk in an awful state; having obtained no information Connolly went to bed; witness also did the same, and when she next woke she found Murray sitting at the fire; got up and gave her a sister a drink; again went to bed, but was awakened by a knocking at the door; opened it, when two officers entered and arrested Murray and Cox; Cox was out the evening before up to twelve o'clock, and when he returned then he was pretty tight; Cox was in the house for a short period before Murray and Galvin came in; Galvin was sober, and Connolly was a little under the influence of liquor.

Patrick Cox deposed that Murray lived with him.

John Kirby, Officer Forty-first Precinct, deposed that on being apprised that his assistance was needed in Navy-street, he immediately repaired there, where he found Officer Joyce, who told him there had been a row, and a man knocked down: went with Officer Joyce up an alley-way, where it was said one of the participators in the row escaped; Connolly accompanied them; went into a house, and found in a room there a lady sitting at a table who had some money before her; she put it into her apron on our entrance; Cox was drunk, and sitting on a chair near the stove. Kirby then corroborated the information of former witnesses as to the conversation which had taken place in the room; having left the house they had Mullen put into a wagon and conveyed to the barracks; he had some blood on his face and a little mark on the side of his nose; while Mullen was being carried to the barracks Connolly was very talkative and expressed his regret at the unfortunate occurrence, and said he was ashamed to tell Mullen's wife of what had happened as he had brought him out that evening; when at the barracks deceased seemed to breath freely, and appeared like any drunken man; did not think he was stabbed; Connolly said that Galvin, Murray, Mullen and Cox were drinking together on Friday night; that Mullen called for drinks, but Galvin refused them, saying, "I know you;" that Connolly then offered a $5 bill in payment which Galvin refused to change; drinks were paid for and Galvin was assisted to take Cox up stairs, leaving Murray and Mullen in the alleyway growling; Galvin had the bar in his bedroom; McQuade, the person alluded to by Galvin, could not be found; Mullen had a black eye, and witness knew immediately that he was stabbed; a flag in the pavement near where Mullen was stretched had blood on it; but this could not produce the wounds on his person.

The inquest was then adjourned to Monday next.

New-York City Mission Chapel.

The New-York City Mission Organization are at present engaged in erecting a commodious chapel at No. 63 Second-street, opposite the Marble Cemetery, which they hope to have completed within a short time. The building will hold about six hundred persons, and is looked upon as a fine specimen of architectural work. It is situated in the Seventeenth Ward, a ward containing 95,000 inhabitants, and the managers believe that uncommon opportunities are afforded them for reaching that class of citizens who are sadly in need of the benefits which may be derived from the Mission. The objects of the Society are to promote morality and religion among the poor and destitute of the City, by the employment of missionaries, the diffusion of Evangelical truth and the establishment of stations, schools and agencies. The Mission is a combined effort on the part of all the churches of all denominations to supply the spiritual want which no single church or denomination can attempt to teach, and it is to the multitude who belong to nobody's parish that its Missionaries are sent. The Executive Committee consists of Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Lyman Abbott, A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, Morris K. Jesup, Archibald Russell, John Taylor Johnston, Benjamin C. Wandell, W. Richards, M. D., Gamaliel G. Smith, Clinton B. Fisk, Caleb B. Knevals, Walter T. Miller, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Lewis E. Jackson, W. E. Dodge, Jr. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON is the Secretary, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, formerly of Philadelphia, the Superintendent of Missions. The headquarters are at No. 30 Bible House, where an officer may always be found ready to give any information that may be desired.

The following statement shows the result of the Society's work last year: 45 Missionaries; 14 Mission-stations; 35 rooms in tenant-houses; 4,965 meetings; 118,277 missionary visits; 904 temperance pledges; 4,233 children and youth to Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes; 775 children to public schools; persuaded 10,029 persons to attend Church and missions; aided hundreds of destitute families; found good homes for orphans; secured employment for many friendless strangers; united in marriage several couples living in sin; induced many Sabbath-breakers to close their shops; reclaimed 194 backsliders; persuaded 677 persons to unite with Churches; and with the aid of 529 voluntary visitors, distributed 906,734 tracts.

In the new station it is contemplated to develop the missionary work in all its branches, and show what can be done in enlightening, elevating and benefitting all classes. The building has accommodations for an industrial school, a temperance society, a reading-room, a sewing society and a Sabbath-school, and, besides the regular religious worship, there will be frequent social gatherings of the people for music, essays, lectures, festivals, &c.

In this connection we may state that the young men of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church are inaugurating a new missionary method of reaching the people with intellectual, moral and religious instruction, and on Monday evening next the first of an eclectic course of lectures will be delivered in the Mission Church, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue, by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., the subject being "A Day in Scotland." The other lecturers in the course will be C. R. Agnew, M. D., Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., P. W. Bereford, Esq., Rev. G. J. Mingins, S. S. Doughty, Esq., A. D. F. Randolph, Esq., Rev. W. R. Duryea, and Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D. All the subjects announced are interesting.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The twenty-fourth annual report of this Association shows that during the year ending Oct. 10 the collections and donations amounted to $57,836 78, and the disbursements to $59,058 20. The number of persons relieved was 19,097; the number of visits reported 22,509. The Society was organized in 1844, when the receipts for the first year amounted to $10,522, and the number of persons relieved was 6,240. The operations of the Society have constantly increased up to the present time. The report is an interesting document, and treats of the operations of the Excise Law, tenement-houses, the apprentice system, industrial depression, immigration, Almshouse reconstruction, and many other important topics. On the subject of immigration the report says: "It may be remarked that the native-born, who comprise rather more than half the inhabitants, give about twenty-three per cent. of our City indigence; the foreign-born, including those aided by the Commissioners of Emigration, amount to seventy-seven per cent., which is nearly four imported paupers for one American. The statistics of crime exhibit results as marked and striking. Of the 68,873 persons arrested for offences against person and property, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1865—45,837 were foreigners; and of these 32,867 were Irish—and but 23,036 white and black, all told, were natives. Of the whole number arrested 13,576 could neither read nor write. Nor should the fact be overlooked that many of the native-born paupers and criminals are the offspring of foreigners, who were themselves paupers and criminals."

The report further says: "Out of the 120,000 voters in the City of New-York about 77,000, it is computed, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, are chiefly drawn from the most ignorant and degraded classes of European society. Such a constituency, requiring, of course, a corresponding representation, has created a description of political leaders before unknown in our municipal Government—cunning, shrewd, unscrupulous demagogues, intent mainly on their own selfish greed—among whom those are ever most popular and successful who pander most adroitly to the foibles, vices and prejudices of the masses."

The Society is of the opinion that the desuetude of the apprenticeship system is the cause of much of the indigence and pauperism of this City. Parents refuse to indenture their sons, and, as a consequence, they grow up unskilled in any useful occupation and soon become idlers and vagabonds. Of the City criminals arrested last year 12,877 had no occupation and no visible means of livelihood.

The Treasurer of the Society is Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN. The office is in Room No. 391 Bible House.

Fires Yesterday.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the distillery of CHARLES STEIN, at the foot of West Forty-eighth-street. The flames spread with great rapidity and the entire building and contents were destroyed, causing a loss of $1,000, on stock, understood to be covered by insurance, and a loss on the building of $2,000, also insured. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. While Hook and Ladder Truck Company No. 4 was going to this fire, it struck a lamp-post, corner Eighth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, and Fireman HENNESSEY was thrown off and severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital......At 4:30 o'clock a fire occurred in the tenement house Nos. 28 and 30 Pell-street, owned by JAS. BOYD. Damage, $50; insured in the Rutgers Company......At 10:20 A. M. a fire occurred in the Public School No. 34 Broome-street, near Willett, occasioned by one of the beams under one of the class-rooms being ignited from the furnace. As was natural quite an excitement ensued among the scholars, and a panic would doubtless have occurred had the teachers lost their presence of mind. The children were dismissed in good order and no accident occurred. The building was damaged to the extent of $100......At 12 M. a fourth fire broke out in the smoke-house adjoining the premises of HALSTEAD & Co., Nos. 198 and 200 Forsyth-street, provision dealers. The firm sustained a loss of $3,000, and are insured for $2,900 in the Excelsior and Baltic.

Board of Audit.

The Board met yesterday.

Messrs. CHILDS and SMITH, of No. 452 Pearl-street, presented a claim for $712 79, for furnishing different City offices with window-shades and rollers.

The Board requested the claimants to produce the authority upon which they furnished the materials.

SETH R. JOHNSON asked for $150, as compensation for services rendered in the City Inspector's Department.

No other cases being ready, the Board adjourned till noon Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board held a special meeting at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

The resignation of GEO. C. BARRETT, Justice in the Sixth Judicial District, was received and filed.

Several reports of the Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies, in favor of returning those institutions taxes on United States Securities collected in error were adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board held a special session at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LOEW in the chair.

Petitions and resolutions for the paving of Marketfield and other streets with Nicolson Pavement were laid over.

Mr. LOEW offered the following:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to inform this Board whether, in his opinion, the City has any title to the property now in the possession of the Trustees of Trinity Church, and formerly known as the "Dominies Hook" and the "Dominies Bowery."

It was adopted.

The ordinance from the other Board for the better protection of passengers at ferries (already published) was laid over.

A resolution permitting the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay and use switches and turnouts in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth-streets, between First and Third avenues, was referred to a Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Vaccination in the Public Schools.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held Nov. 21, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of New-York be respectfully requested to coöperate with this Board in securing a thorough system of vaccination in the public schools, and to facilitate the efforts of the Sanitary Superintendent for that purpose.

Dr. DALTON, yesterday, addressed the following to the Secretary of the Board of Education:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

Thos. Boese, Esq., Secretary Board of Education:

SIR: I beg respectfully to invite your attention to the fact, that the Sanitary Inspectors meet with some delay and difficulty in carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health regarding the public schools. I am surprised at this, because before issuing the order for inspection, I consulted personally with the Superintendent of Public Schools, and was assured by him that the plan proposed would meet with entire approval; that the Inspectors would have the full coöperation of the officers of the Board of Education, and that no further communication with said Board was necessary.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ASSAULTS.

MARY DALEY struck MARY MCINTYRE, of No. 31 James-street, on the head with a bottle, causing a severe wound. MICHAEL FITZGERALD knocked down JAMES QUIGLEY, of No. 68 James-street, with a brick during a quarrel. JAMES COSTELLO assaulted JAMES QUINN, of No. 79 Mulberry-street, with an unknown weapon, and inflicted a severe wound on the head. DAVID BUCKLEY, an oysterman in Washington Market, was assaulted on Thursday night by a gang of rowdies, and when he escaped from them he procured a dirk knife for protection. He was subsequently arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. All of these prisoners were held for trial.

RELEASED.

ROLLO C. LINCOLN, who was arrested a day or two ago, on a charge of obtaining $40,000 worth of deeds from BENTHAL STOEFER, of Greentown, Penn., was yesterday discharged, because the complainant declined to make any affidavit.

UNLICENSED PEDDLERS.

Officer UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Hugh McNally, Darby Griffin, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Forrest, John Sheehy, William Sheehan, Patrick Leary, Thomas Kane and Catharine Sealey, on a charge of selling and hawking fish without a permit or license from the Board of health. The accused were all held for trial at the Special Sessions, and admitted to bail in the sum of $50 each.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

WM. MULLEN was arrested yesterday by Officer BENNETT, of the Court squad, on the charge of having assaulted Mrs. FREDERICKA ESPERANCE, at her residence in No. 124 Walker-street, on the 14th inst. The prisoner is employed in the same building, and during some quarrel of an unimportant character, he pushed the woman down a flight of stairs. As she was about to be confined, she sustained severe injuries, and a miscarriage ensued a few days ago. She is still confined to her bed. MULLEN was locked up for examination in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A MISCELLANEOUS LARCENY.

BENJAMIN A. JAMES, who states that he is a book-keeper, 23 years of age, residing at No. 423 West Twenty-first-st., was arraigned yesterday on a charge of having stolen from the room of SERAFIN NOYA, in the house No. 71 West Fourteenth-street, a dress-coat, a silk hat, a cane, an eye-glass, an opera-glass and a pencil, all valued at $58. When arrested by Officer BOWKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, the hat and cane were found in his possession, and on his examination before the Court, he said the complaint was true except as to the opera-glass and pencil, which he denied having taken. Without these articles, however, his offence was still grand larceny, and he was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A BURGLAR OF SPIRIT.

Officer RUSHER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, made a complaint, stating that early yesterday morning, passing over his beat he noticed a man fumbling at the lock of the residence of RICHARD ALLISON, No. 589 Broome-street. RUSHER rapped for assistance, but at the same moment a man came from the area of the house and ran off, while the man at the door being interrupted at his work rushed upon the officer and grappled with him. The officer proved the better man, however, and made his assailant prisoner. The captive gave the name of THOMAS WARD. On his person a key was found, which had been recently filed down, and which upon trial was found to fit the lock upon Mr. ALLISON's door. WARD was committed in default of bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

During the afternoon, Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, brought in a somewhat peculiar case. Upon the complaint of FREDERICK REMINGTON, No. 171 Third-avenue, he had arrested TIMOTHY PRITCHARD, No. 12 Abingdon-square, charged by REMINGTON with stealing furniture valued at $300 from the residence of the complainant, Thursday morning. It is alleged that PRITCHARD, who is the brother-in-law of REMINGTON, went to his house with a truck during his absence and removed the furniture, since which time no trace of it has been found, the accused denying all knowledge of it. The case was not disposed of yesterday.

THE POLITICAL ASSAULT.

The case of JOHN EGAN against WILLIAM MCINTYRE, previously reported, came up for examination, a large crowd of the Democracy being in attendance, but it was adjourned until Tuesday next at three o'clock. It will be remembered that MCINTYRE is charged with shooting at EGAN during a difficulty growing out of the question whether or not Judge CONNOLLY was sold out during his canvass for Sheriff.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

AN ALLEGED BURGLARY.

A complaint was made by JOHN SCHREIMER, of No. 53 Avenue A, stating that some time during Thursday night his store was entered by means of false keys, and wine and cigars of the value of $61 carried away, the burglars adding injury to insult by wantonly breaking up the fixtures of the store. FRANK MASON and JOHN HURBERT are mentioned as the persons whom the complainant has cause to suspect, but the affidavit does not mention any circumstance that connects them with the offence.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

At 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Mrs. CECILIA SCHLOSS was walking in Clinton-street near Houston, when she felt a hand in the pocket of her dress, and turning quickly around she saw ELIZA DETLEF running away with her (Mrs. SCHLOSS') pocketbook, which contained $10, in her hand. Mrs. SCHLOSS pursued, and finally overtook the fugitive, in a house where she had taken refuge. ELIZA begged to be released, and offered to return the pocketbook if Mrs. SCHLOSS would make no complaint. The offer was not accepted, and the above facts having been embodied in the affidavit of Mrs. SCHLOSS, the accused was committed for examination.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you gave publicity to my arrest in the latter part of September last, on a charge preferred against me by G. W. C. CAHILL, a small boy in the employ of J. R. CANERAS, is now under arrest upon two different charges, one of obtaining goods by false pretences, and the other of grand larceny. I would respectfully ask you to make the further statement, that I have appeared twice with my counsel before Justice LEDWITH and demanded an examination on the charge, and was this morning discharged in consequence of the complainant's failure to appear, although notified that we were ready to proceed. It is but justice to myself and friends to say that my arrest was occasioned wholly for the purpose of casting suspicion upon my testimony against CANEVAS.

W. B. HENRY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPETITION OF PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURE.—The lecture on "The Creation," by Prof. DOREMUS, at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, on Thursday evening last, was by no means inferior to any of the preceding efforts of that gentleman. The chapel was literally crowded to overflowing; indeed, scores were unable to obtain admittance. The Professor illustrated his lecture with beautiful chemical experiments, which did not fail to elicit frequent tokens of admiration from the audience. Taking this as a specimen lecture, the managers need not fear as to the successful result of the course. Prof. DOREMUS will repeat the lecture at the same place this evening.

DONATION VISIT TO A PASTOR.—On Friday evening the congregation of the Stanton-street Baptist Church in this City made a donation-visit to their pastor, Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, at his residence, No. 84 First-street. There were present, in all, over one hundred persons. After discussing the merits of a well-spread table, a purse was made up for the pastor, in which the sum of $650 30 was placed; in addition to which there was also presented a silver-mounted sewing-machine, a silk umbrella, an order for coal, a large number of hams, quinces, sugar, and other articles. The pastor returned his thanks to the donors with appropriate remarks.

SALE OF MR. BUTMAN'S PAINTINGS.—The sale of the works of Mr. BUTMAN—scenes west of the Rocky Mountains—took place on Wednesday evening at the gallery of MINER & SOMERVILLE, Fifth-avenue, where they have been for some time on exhibition. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, considering the extreme dullness of the season. The fine scenic picture, "Mount Hood, Oregon," sold for $750, and the other large pictures at figures between this sum and $400. The entire sale footed up close upon $8,000.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The permanent guests of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and some other friends of Mr. CHAPIN and Mr. WETHERBEE, who have been in the office of that well-known establishment for many years, gave them a complimentary dinner on Thursday evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, on the eve of their departure for California to take charge of the Occidental Hotel at San Francisco. The entertainment was a superb one, and the occasion passed off to the delight of the whole party.

MEETING OF ALUMNI OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of New-York was held in the chapel of the University last evening. Dr. S. S. PURPLE presided. Mr. G. T. ELLIOT, of the class of '42, delivered the annual address, in which he spoke of the present condition of medical science and the rapid advancement it had made. The meeting was well attended.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The following is a summary of the number of foreign letters received at and sent away from the New-York Post-office for the week ending yesterday. British, received, 41,098, sent 39,222; German, received 27,619, sent 33,140; French, received 17,552, sent 16,321; Belgium, received, 777, sent 486; total received 87,038, sent 89,169; grand total, 176,207.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public temperance meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Division-street. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. H. BROWN, Rev. Mr. SHELDRAKE, of Mr. SPURGEON's College, London, and others. A large gathering is anticipated.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Mr. ROSWELL MILLER will read the usual essay, entitled "The Responsibility of Man for His Belief."

HOWARD MISSION.—Thanksgiving Day at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, will be an occasion of unusual interest. There will be addresses and singing by the children, and a reunion of their parents and friends. Dinner for 1,000 will be served from 3 to 5 P. M.

DEAD.—KATE CALLAHAN, who kept an apple-stand corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, opposite the TIMES Office, for twenty-three years, is dead. The old apple-stand remains, but passers-by will miss KATE's smiling face.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—An inquest will be held to-day at the Courthouse on the body of Mrs. MOREHOUSE, who came by her death under very painful circumstances. She resided at No. 191 Pearl-street, Brooklyn. It is alleged that a Mrs. KNAPPLER introduced her to a Mrs. EKERT, living at the corner of Delancey and Sheriff streets, New-York, where an abortion was procured upon her. Returning home, she immediately after became ill, and lingered in great agony until Wednesday evening, when she died. On warrants issued by Coroner SMITH, Mrs. KNAPPLER and Mrs. EKERT have been arrested.

FATAL CARESSNESS.—On Thursday last a blacksmith, named BLAIN, residing at the corner of Atlantic and Classen avenues, received a pistol for the purpose of repairing it. Without examining whether it was loaded or not he placed it on the fire, and when the barrels had become heated three of them discharged their contents into the head of the unfortunate blacksmith. He died yesterday evening.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—In spite of the opposition of some of the residents on Clinton-street to the Nicolson pavement, the Commissioners for the improvement of the street decided to adopt that pavement, and it is now being laid. The block between Atlantic and Pacific streets is already completed, but the boards laid under the blocks are not dipped in tar, but covered on one side only with it. The grade and flagging of the street are not to be altered.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—JAMES MCDONALD had a saloon at No. 131 Sands-street, where he dispensed liquors to all moneyed customers. Officer WHITEHEAD, of the Forty-second Precinct, arrested MCDONALD for having his saloon open after midnight, on which charge Justice CORNWELL held him to await the conclusion of the Grand Jury.

HATS STOLEN.—AUGUST GROATMAN, a hatter, JOHN MCCARTY, a carpenter, and ADAM HORN, a miller, were brought before Justice MOREHOUSE yesterday on the charge of having stolen hats from the large factory of JAMES H. PRENTICE, in Raymond-street. The Justice remanded them for further examination.

THE FIRST BRICK.—The first brick of the new building for the Bethel Mission, under the care of Mr. BEECHER's church, will be laid this morning. The building is to be two stories high, 50x100 in size, have room for a Sabbath-school, numbering 1,500 pupils, and is to cost $50,000.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.—The building for the Mercantile Library Association is being urged as rapidly as possible to completion, and every day gives evidence that it will be a very fine structure.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—ALBERT MILLER and PETER SMITH were arrested yesterday by Officer MCLAUGHLIN of the Central Office, on a charge of having assaulted STEPHEN KNOWLTON. They will be examined on the charge next Tuesday.

STEALING OVERCOATS.—Several complaints have been made to the Police of overcoats having been stolen from hat-racks, and as many complainants have concluded to "turn the key in the door" hereafter.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT INSURANCE POLICY.—A young German named CONRAD SCHUNERMAN was before Justice COTTER, of Jersey City, yesterday, for examination on a charge of receiving money under false pretences from a man named HERMAN PELLIWITZ. On the 25th of March last, the complainant believing SCHUNERMAN to be the agent of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, applied to him at No. 11 Exchange-place for an insurance policy on his household furniture at No. 173 Morgan-street. At that time SCHUNERMAN was employed on the first floor of the building, where a banking and exchange business was carried on. He was furnished with a policy for one year for $600 upon paying the sum of $6. Subsequently PELLIWITZ discovered that the policy was not properly signed, and upon applying at the office of the Company, was informed that it was invalid, and issued without authority. JOHN EDWARD KALB, Vice-President of the Company, made affidavit that one WOLFGANG BOCH was formerly employed by the Company as agent, at No. 11 Exchange-place, but that he absconded last January, and that since that time complaints similar to this one had been made to the Company. The accused was held to bail to answer at the next term of the Court.

ROBBERY IN AN EXPRESS CAR.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, EDWIN HORTON, aged nineteen years, and SOLOMON SISMAN, aged eighteen years, were arrested at the Erie Railway Depot, in Jersey City, charged with stealing a small box containing $1,518, two silver watches, and some wearing apparel, from the car of the Merchants' Union Express Company. It appears that the prisoners secreted themselves in the car at Elmira, and were locked in. During the passage they broke open and ransacked the trunks and boxes of goods. Upon the arrival of the train in Jersey City the car was opened, when the young men jumped out, and attempted to escape, but were arrested, and upon being taken into the office, the gold and watches were found in their possession. One of the prisoners also had on three pairs of pants. They are held to await examination.

NEW-ORLEANS PRIZE MONEY.—A meeting of the residents of Hudson County who took part in the capture of New-Orleans in FARRAGUT's and PORTER Expeditions, was held in Jersey City, Thursday evening, when it was decided to organize an association under the name of the "Farragut and Porter's New-Orleans Prize Association of Hudson County, New-Jersey." The following officers were elected: President, EDWARD RYAN; Vice-President, JAMES VAN BOSKIRK; Secretary, JOHN MCDONOUGH; Treasurer, JAMES KEFFE; Corresponding Secretary, ANTHONY SOPER. A special committee was appointed to wait on Mayor GOPSILL and solicit him to communicate with Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, Member of Congress, in behalf of the organization, after which the meeting was adjourned to Dec. 3, at Cooper's Hall.

LAGER AND JUSTICE.—A disgraceful fight occurred in Newark-avenue, Hudson City, on Thursday afternoon, between EGBERT POST, Justice of the Peace from Union Hill, and BARNEY SMITH, driver of a lager beer wagon from East Newark, during which the latter lost some blood. Officer LYNCH arrested the combatants, who were taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE and held to bail to answer at the next term of Court. The trouble arose in consequence of SMITH refusing to move his team so as to allow the Justice to pass with his vehicle.

AN ARREST.—A man named VAN HOUTEN, foreman in SCHMIDT's sash and blind factory at Union Hill, was arrested in New-York yesterday morning by Capt. DONEVAN, of the Hoboken Police, assisted by Officer LEYCRAFT, on a bench warrant issued by Justice BEDLE. The prisoner was under $400 bonds on two indictments for assault and battery, but fled, and left his bondsmen in the lurch. He was committed to await trial at the next term of court.

THREATENING AND DISORDERLY.—LOUISA MEYERS was arrested in Jersey City yesterday at the instance of her husband DANIEL, on a charge of threatening to take his life. MARY SEEMMER was also arrested on complaint of the same individual charged with keeping a disorderly house in Prospect-street.

In default of bail, Justice ALLEN committed the accused to the county jail to await trial.

HOBOKEN POLICE COURT.—JOHN GREEN was arraigned before Justice POPE, in the Hoboken Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with being drunk and disorderly and beating his wife. The latter not appearing, the accused was committed in default of payment of a fine.... THOMAS MACK, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was locked up.

A GAMBLING AFFAIR.—WILLIAM KRAMBERRY brought a suit before Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, Thursday afternoon, against ADOLPH APPEL, keeper of a cigar-store at No. 53 Washington-street, to recover $16, alleged to have been won by APPEL at the game of loo. HERMAN STARK corroborated the evidence of plaintiff. Judgment was rendered against APPEL for the full amount with costs.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the stove store of JACOB PRINGLE, No. 71 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, which was extinguished before it had gained much headway. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

50—Meyerberg vs. Fleig.	57—Uhler vs. Bunker.
51—Michael vs. Campbell.	59—Leonard vs. Jones.
52—Salomon vs. Campbell.	64—Coyle vs. City of Brooklyn.
53—Lynch vs. Campbell.	68—Hoeft vs. Nosler et al.
54—Brower vs. Zevrance.	70—Torsan vs. Howes.
55—Wilson vs. Spaulding.	71—Tenney vs. Duryea.
56—Atkins vs. Arfken.	72—Buesley vs. Kroff and another.
139—(October)—Youngblood vs. Bliss.	74—Keener vs. Smith.
58—Casey vs. Snarp.	75—Smith vs. Miller.
60—Wade vs. Molloy.	
62—Delgraw vs. Claflin.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Mary E. Bunce and Francis M. Bunce, her husband, Frances A. Bull, George H. Bull, William W. Bull and Henry K. W. Welch vs. Jane Ann Gallagher and Michael Smith.—The complainants are citizens of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the respondents citizens of New York. The bill is brought to obtain the decree of this Court annulling and declaring void a certain alleged forged deed and the record thereof, purporting to convey to the respondent, Gallagher, the title to a house and two lots of land situated on Staten Island in the State of New-York, and removing the cloud on the genuine title which this alleged forged instrument has thrown over it; and also to cancel a certain agreement entered into between the respondents for the sale and transfer of the premises in question to the respondent Smith, and to restrain them from consummating the same, or any similar contract.

Though the objects sought by the bill are simple, the facts and legal questions involved in the controversy are numerous and complicated. A detailed statement of the material facts is therefore indispensable to a clear understanding of the points to be decided.

Mary E. Bunce, one of the complainants, is a daughter of the late John W. Bull, of Hartford, Connecticut. The latter was for many years prior to, and at the time of his death, a resident of Hartford. As early as September, 1861, being in poor health, and desirous of relieving himself of the care of his estate, he gave to his daughter, Mary E., a full power of Attorney, authorizing her to transact all his business.

On the 4th of April, 1862, a purchase of the house and two lots, which have become the subject of this controversy, was effected in behalf of Mr. Bull, or at least in the interest of his estate, under the direction of the said Mary E., acting, as she supposed, under the letter of attorney. As her father was then suffering under disease of body and mind, and unable to transact any business, she took the deed of this property in her own name. Her object in so doing was to hold in her hands the power to transfer the title to this property, whenever it should become advisable, for the interests of her father's estate, to sell it. The consideration for this purchase came from his estate, and she held the property avowedly for his benefit.

This property, which lies in the town of Southfield, Richmond County, New-York, was purchased by George M. Root and wife, and by them conveyed to Mary E. Bull. The sale was subject to a mortgage given by Root and his wife to a third party. Subsequently this mortgage was foreclosed and a sale, under a decree of the Supreme Court of New-York, was made by the Sheriff of Richmond County. Mary E. Bull, assuming to act as her father's agent, under the letter of attorney, purchased in the property, and as before, and for the same reasons, and with the same object, took the deed in her own name. This Sheriff's deed was executed March 20, 1863. Thus Mary E. Bull became invested with the legal title to this property by the two deeds referred to, both of which were duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County.

On the 9th of July, 1863, John W. Bull died, leaving five children, viz.; Mary E., Frances A., George H. and Wm. W., all of whom have joined in this bill, and John W., Jr. He left a last will and testament dated the 10th of May, 1858. This will was duly proved before the Court of Probate for the District of Hartford, and approved as a valid instrument July 15, 1863. One of the terms of this will was, that all future acquisitions of real estate should be embraced in and pass by it. After a specific devise of the homestead of the testator in Hartford, with the furniture and movable property connected with it, to his two daughters, the remainder of his estate, real and personal, is given to the two daughters and sons who are named as complainants in this bill. Nothing was given, by the will, to the other son, John W. Bull, Jr. W. H. D. Callender was named as sole executor, and proceeded to settle the estate, which embraced considerable property.

On the 23d of May, 1864, Mary E. Bull executed and delivered a deed of this property on Staten Island, together with other real estate therein described, to Henry K. W. Welch, one of the complainants in this bill, in trust. On the same day Welch executed an instrument, purporting to be a declaration of the trust under which he received this deed from Mary E. Bull, and sets forth, so far as this property is concerned, that he holds it as trustee for all the devisees named in the will of John W. Bull, who are declared to be the equitable owners thereof.

On the 28th of May, 1864, Mary E. Bull was married to Francis M. Bunce, who is also joined as a complainant in the bill.

During the time Mary E. Bull held this property she did not attend personally to its management, but employed an agent for that purpose. Very little income was derived from it, and it appears to have received little attention.

In 1865 it was deemed advisable to dispose of this property, and on examining the records in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County two instruments were found on record describing the house and lots; one a mortgage purporting to be signed and acknowledged by Mary E. Bull to secure the payment of one thousand and sixty dollars to Harriet G. and Louisa Moore, and dated December 15, 1863; the other an absolute deed, also purporting to be signed and acknowledged by Mary E. Bull, dated March 2, 1864, conveying the premises to Jane Ann Gallagher. On further inquiry the following singular facts were discovered:

In November, 1865, a woman called upon Mr. Journeay, a real estate broker in the City of New-York, stating that she had a house and two lots on Staten Island, upon which she wished to obtain a loan of money.

She left a memorandum describing the property, (which proved to be that in question,) gave her name as Mary E. Bull, stated that she resided in Hartford, but was going to New-Haven to remain some time, and that any communications touching the loan should be addressed to her there. It appears also that she went to New-Haven immediately or very soon, put herself in communication with respectable lawyers of that place, and employed them to write to Mr. Journeay on the subject of this loan. The result was that a loan of $1,060 was obtained of Harriet G. and Louisa Moore through their attorney in New-York and a mortgage deed executed and delivered to secure the same. This instrument was executed in New-Haven, and the whole business done through a correspondence between the New-Haven lawyers and Mr. Journey, of New-York. The woman signed and acknowledged the deed before one of her counsel. George F. Gardiner, of New-Haven, who was a proper magistrate. She received the money, paid her counsel and left.

In about two months she again made her appearance at Mr. Gardiner's office in New-Haven, and stated that she had concluded to sell this property, which she had before mortgaged. At her request a correspondence was again opened by Mr. Gardiner with Mr. Journeay, which resulted in a supposed sale of this property to Jane Ann Gallagher, one of these respondents, the woman signing and acknowledging the deed and receiving the consideration (about $1,500) as before. This last deed was executed the 2d of March, 1864. Both deeds were signed with the name of Mary E. Bull.

On the trial it was conclusively proved that this woman who had thus purported to mortgage and finally sell this property was an adroit imposter. She did not even resemble the genuine Mary E. Bull. She succeeded, however, in passing herself off as such, deceiving her counsel, to whom the genuine Mary E. Bull was a stranger, and obtaining the money of the Moores and of Mrs. Gallagher.

The mortgage and deed were recorded in the Clerk's office in Richmond County, and Mrs. Gallagher, with her husband, went into possession on the 14th of March, 1864. Her husband subsequently died, but Mrs. Gallagher has continued in possession of the premises by herself and tenants till the present time. Among the tenants was Michael Smith, the other respondent in this bill, with whom Mrs. Gallagher entered into negotiations for the sale of this property to him.

Of course this mortgage to the Moores, and the deed to Mrs. Gallagher, are mere forgeries and conveyed no title. The bill is brought to annul the deed to Mrs. Gallagher, to require her to deliver it up to be canceled, and to declare the record of it void, and also to restrain her and Smith by injunction, from consummating their negotiations for the sale of the property to him, and to prevent her from assuming to sell it to any one else.

Held by the Court—That there can be no dispute as to the facts. The proof is overwhelming that neither Mary E. Bunce (formerly Mary E. Bull) nor any one of the other complainants, nor any other person who had any right or title to this property, had any knowledge, or were in law chargeable with any knowledge of this pretended deed, or the possession of Mrs. Gallagher under it, until about a year after its execution and the entry of Mrs. Gallagher, who was thus unwittingly been made the victim of a fraud and imposture.

That the complainants have not an adequate remedy at law in the just and proper sense of that term; that it is not necessary for them first to have brought an ejectment suit and obtained possession; that to set aside such a deed is peculiarly the province of a Court of Equity. (Ward vs. Dewey, 16 N. Y. Rep., p. 522.)

That all parties in interest should be joined in a bill either as complainants or respondents, whether their interests are equitable merely or legal; that all the devisees of John W. Bull are concerned in the relief sought; that the fact that the will has not yet been admitted to probate in the State of New-York, is not one which ought to cause the suit to fail, and rather than that it should the Court would withhold a decree until this defect should be remedied.

That it is doubtful if it was indispensable for any of these devisees as such to be joined as complainants. The holder of the legal title could maintain the bill; joining those who have equitable interests in the subject matter is unobjectionable, or at least since it appeared in the pleadings, it should have been taken advantage of by demurrer; that Mary Bunce's deed to Welch was void under the statutes of New-York, because she was out of possession, though she did not know it at the time (La Trombois vs. Jackson, 8 Cow. 589,) and she was therefore beyond all question a proper party to the suit; that Welch, therefore, took no title but the misjoinder of him should also have been taken advantage of by demurrer, and it will be disregarded.

That the complainants were not parties to the deed, and were therefore entitled to prove its spurious character, notwithstanding that they had produced it in evidence.

Decree for complainants in accordance with the prayer of the bill, but without costs as against Smith.

For complainants, Mr. Welch. For respondents, Mr. De Costa and Mr. Greenfield.

The Same Plaintiffs vs. Moore.—This was a suit to set aside the mortgages on the property given under the circumstances stated above.

A similar decree was entered as in the other case.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

John Repetti vs. The British Bark Ionic.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages for the loss of a trunk and contents on board the bark, after her arrival at quarantine in this port. The libelant was a passenger on the vessel from Laguna, Yucatan, and paid his passage money soon after he came on board. There were several articles in the trunk which are not comprehended within the meaning of the term baggage as expounded in determining the extent of the liability of the carrier, such as a gold watch and chain of the value of $471, gold ornaments for presents to the value of $450, and American coin to the amount of $60. The rest of the contents was wearing apparel, and comes fairly within the carrier's liability.

But a point was made on the part of the defence, in the Court below, which controlled the judgment of that Court and led to a dismissal of the libel. It is this: At the time the libelant left the vessel at the quarantine, in company with the Captain and another passenger, he was inquired of by the Captain if he had any money in his trunk, to which he replied that he had not anything but clothing. The object of this inquiry was apparent, and must have been well understood by the libelant, namely, that if he had money or other valuable articles in the trunk they ought to be taken care of. The answer was disingenuous and tended to mislead the Captain, who, if the truth had been stated, might, and probably would, have protected his vessel from the responsibility of the loss by putting the trunk in a place of security. I concur, therefore, with the Court below, and affirm the decree.

For libelant, Mr. Glover and Mr. Dykers. For respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Before Judge Benedict.

United States vs. Eighty Gallons of Whisky.—In this case the jury returned into Court yesterday stating they could not agree, and there was no possibility of their doing so. The Judge discharged them, and ordered a new trial to take place on Wednesday.

United States vs. Wm. A. and Peter L. Perkhardt.—These defendants were yesterday admitted to bail in $1,000 each. They are charged with having, in October last, rescued and attempted to rescue from an officer of the Internal Revenue property seized by the officer under the authority of the law.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

RESISTING THE REVENUE LAW.

United States vs. Thomas Ryan and J. O. Bryan.—Defendants were removing a quantity of whisky on a truck from a rectifying establishment in Seventeenth-street, to Thomas Ryan's liquor-store, on the southwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, when Revenue Inspectors Conally and Barrows attempted to seize it, but were resisted by defendant, one of them, Bryan, claiming to be a Revenue Officer, and to have the liquor in his charge. The examination will be resumed on Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nov. 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

SHORT CAUSE DAY—JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

To-day being Friday is known among the members of the Bar as short cause day in the Circuits of the Supreme Court in term time. On other days the number of cases on the day calendar is limited to twenty. But short cause day is an exception. The understanding is that each trial is not to occupy more than one hour. Some of them, however, take more than two hours. Part I had twenty-seven causes and Part II thirty-six on the day calendar.

The following were disposed of in Part I:

Coe S. Buchanan vs. Sylvanus J. Macy; verdict for the defendant; allowance of 5 per cent. to the defendant; stay of proceedings for thirty days. Isaac C. Ogden et al. vs. Wm. Hoggett; trial by Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $315 90; allowance of 5 per cent. Stephen Livingston et al. vs. E. H. Van Ness et al.; tried by Court and jury; verdict by direction of the Court for plaintiffs for $557 24; allowance 5 per cent. to plaintiffs. James E. Kent et al. vs. A. J. De Rossett et al.; trial by Court, defendants not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $620 82. Hiram H. Northrup, &c., vs. Luther C. Challiss, &c.; tried by Court and jury: one witness examined and leave granted to plaintiffs to amend pleadings, and the cause went over to Dec. 6, 1867. Chas. B. Wood vs. Wm. M. Kasson; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $350; allowance of 5 per cent. on the verdict. Alexander W. Coulter et al. vs. Elijah B. W. Hays et al.; tried by Court and jury; by direction of the Court a verdict was rendered for plaintiffs for $629 79, with an allowance of 5 per cent. James W. Wilson vs. The City of Brooklyn; complaint dismissed, no one appearing for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before by Judge E. Darwin Smith.

E. A. Quintard et al. vs. Elias E. Balcom; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $764 50; allowance of four per cent. Herbert Beach vs. T. W. Dawson; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $92 93. Peter D. Kenny vs. A. J. Hinds; tried by the Court; decision reserved. Roger Monahan vs. E. W. Cunningham; tried by the Court; decision reserved. E. Meyer vs. Emil Matty; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $484 60. Wm. F. Furniss vs. Wm. Mashful; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $665 58; allowance of five per cent. to plaintiff. Henry Brewster vs. Chas. Lent; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $284. Lucien Birdseye vs. Thomas O'Leary; tried by the Court and a jury; sealed verdict to be rendered on Monday.

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

Roe vs. Allaire.—On the opening of the Court this morning the jury in this case, after being out all night, came in and asked to have the testimony of Mr. Hart, relative to the execution of the Will, read to them. This was done by the Reporter of the Court, and a copy of it was given to them by consent of counsel, when they again returned to their room. They remained for about two hours, when they again came into Court and asked to be discharged, as they stood then as when they first went out, and there was no prospect of agreeing. After some appropriate remarks by the Court, they were discharged. The jurors afterward stated that they went out nine for the Will and three against it, but two of these three gave in and said they would sign a verdict sustaining the Will on all points if the twelfth juror would do so.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Brady and Mr. Lyons; for defendant, Mr. Graham and Messrs. Cochrane and Todd.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 22.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A BLUE VITRIOL TRANSACTION.

Wm. F. Hawkins vs. Clifford Pemberton et al.—Plaintiff sold to defendants at auction 25 cases of what they represented to be blue vitriol at 8 cents per pound. The auctioneer, in calling for bids, announced that there were "25 cases of blue vitriol, sound and in good order." After the purchase defendants took a specimen of the article to their store, and after it had been exposed to the air over night it changed its color to a light bluish shade. Defendants thereupon had specimens analyzed by a chemist, who reported that it contained 20 per cent. of blue vitriol and 80 per cent. of sulphate of iron. Defendants then notified plaintiff that they rejected the 25 cases as not being the article it was sold for. Plaintiff therefore resold the article for 5 cents per pound, having first notified defendants that he should hold them responsible for the difference there might be in the price of the two sales. This action was commenced to recover this difference, which amounted to $435. Plaintiff insists that the vitriol sold was of fair merchantable quality; that all blue vitriol contains more or less sulphate of iron, and that the lot sold by him was good for the price.

Before the trial was concluded the Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term on the question how far a purchaser at auction has a buyer's redress against representations made by the auctioneer, when the article sold is open to the inspection of the purchaser.

Richard Emmet for plaintiff; Ira D. Warren for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 22.

By Judge Ingraham.

John Tracy et al. vs. Wm. Whitney et al.; judgment ordered on report of Referee. H. Vogel vs. Nathan Greenbaum; the weight of the evidence is strongly against the defendant; motion denied. Francis L. Baines vs. The Bowery Savings Bank; motion granted. Samuel Booth vs. L. B. Lent et al.; motion granted. Seaton vs. The United States Disintegrating Company; motion granted.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Lott.

Aaron A. Delgraw vs. Jas. H. Elmore.—This action came on for hearing yesterday. It was brought to recover $900 with interest, money lost by plaintiff in being (as alleged) fraudulently induced by defendant to purchase shares in the Mahoning Coal Company of New-York, of which Elmore was Treasurer and one of the Directors. Delgraw's case is, that about the month of February, 1866, defendant called on him and represented himself to be Treasurer of the Mahoning Coal Company (organized 1864) of the City of New-York, and also a large stockholder therein, holding half the stock of the Company. He likewise added that the business was in successful operation, entirely free from debt, and would pay a dividend before two months. Elmore alleged that he was acquainted with a person up the river who owned 300 shares of stock, but being under some difficulties would sell them off at 60 per cent., though they were worth 70 per cent. of the par value, and advised the plaintiff to buy half the stock, while he (defendant) would buy the remaining half. A purchase of 150 shares was accordingly made by plaintiff, and a sum of $9,000 paid therefor, (60 cents per share,) but since the purchase of the stock Elmore's representations proved to be untrue, for in February, 1866, the Company was in debt $40,000, and could not possibly pay a dividend within two months, and Delgraw believed the assertions so made were for the purpose of cheating him, inasmuch as being Treasurer and Director of the Company defendant ought to be aware of its position, and the stock alleged to be owned by a person up the river was the property of Ellmore, who was ready by any subterfuge to dispose of it in any way, and at any price. Plaintiff prayed that the sale and transfer of stock be declared fraudulent, and the money paid therefor returned with interest from March, 1866. For the defence it was alleged that no false representation in reference to the stock, with the view of inducing the plaintiff to purchase, was made, and the information Delgraw received in reference to the Company, and its business must be from some other person or persons, but finding him anxious to purchase some of the stock he (Ellmore) got from another 150 shares, and sold them to defendant for $9,000, for which payment was received in Stock of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company. The case is not yet concluded.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

Immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday, Edwin Kerwin, found guilty on the previous day of stealing a watch, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

United States vs. Thomas Worely.—Worely was unfortunately addicted to strong drinks, which occasionally reduced him to a state of mental imbecility. He lodged at Mr. Schweetzer's, No. 267 Washington-avenue, and a few months since while on one of his drunken "spells" went into a room adjoining his from which he stole $125. He made no attempt to conceal the money; he merely put it into his coat pocket and lay on the bed. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground that when he had taken the money he had no criminal intent.

United States vs. Bartlett Cooper.—The prisoner was owner of a horse having innumerable sores on his body. He was charged with driving him in harness while in that condition. The jury acquitted him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 22, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C. In	108¾	30 West. U. Tel	32⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s 6-20s. C. '62	108	200 do	31⅞
25,000 do	108	200 do	32
37,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s., C.. '65	106⅛	100 Adams Ex. Co	73⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107½	300 do	73⅛
10,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	100⅞	100 do	73¼
125,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	101⅝	15 do	74
500 do	101⅛	20 Am. Ex	72
500 do	101⅛	10 do	72¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107½	20 U. S. Ex	74
3,000 do	107⅛	100 do	73⅛
100,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅛	240 Mer. Union Ex	34¼
1,000 do 3d series	105⅛	100 do	34½
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	62⅞	100 do	34⅞
20,000 do	62⅞	600 N. Y. Cen.	114⅛
10,000 do b30	63	1000 do b30	114⅛
2,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c.	65¼	100 do s60	114
5,000 Mo. St. 6s. b30	95	200 do s3	114
5,000 Ohio Prf. C.	72	900 do	114
2,000 Ohio & M. 1st M.	89	10 do	114¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	93	400 Erie R.	71⅛
5,000 Erie 4th M.	91⅛	4800 do	71¼
500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	79	15 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	104
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st	82⅛	200 Reading R.	96⅞
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	103	700 do	96⅛
10 do	102⅛	1000 do	96¼
100 Canton Co.	45⅛	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	80
100 do	45¼	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	83
200 West. U. Tel. b30	32⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	57⅛
800 do	31⅞	100 do s20	56
30 Del. & Hud. Ca.	147½	100 do s15	57
100 Quicksilver	17⅛	100 do	57⅜
50 do	17¼	700 Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅛
200 At. Mail	117	1400 do	64⅝
100 Boston W. P.	17¼	200 do b30	65
100 do	17⅜	600 do b30	65⅛
100 Pacific Mail s60	130	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	102½
100 do	130⅛	10 do	103
900 do	130⅛	800 Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
100 do s30	130	1000 do b10	95⅞
500 do s60	129⅛	300 M. & St. P.	40
100 do s10	130½	300 do	40⅛
100 do s10	130¾	100 M. & St. P. Pf	61⅛
800 do	130¾	200 do	61⅛
700 do s30	130¼	200 do b30	61½
500 do	130⅞	30 Chic. B. & Q. R.	134½
500 do s60	130	100 Ind. & Cin.	68
300 do	131	200 P. F. W. & C.	97⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new.	64⅞	100 Mar. & C. 1st P.	16⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	65¼	100 do	16
5,000 do	65	50 Pacific Mail	131
80 M. U. Ex	34⅛	100 N. Y. Cen	114
150 do	34⅞	100 do	114⅛
100 do	34⅞	300 Erie R.	71⅛
39 do	34⅞	100 Hud. R. R.	124
		800 Chic. & N. W. P.	65¼
		10 C., R. I. & P.	96
		500 Mil. & St. P. R.	40
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	61⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113	100 Boston W. P.	17⅞
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106⅝	200 Cum. Coal Pr.	27¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	107⅜	100 Wells Fargo Ex.	51¾
50,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	101⅝	10 Amer. Ex.	72
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d ser.	105⅛	100 Mer. U. Ex.	34¾
3,000 Missouri 6s.	95	300 N. Y. Cen. R	114
1,000 do	94⅞	200 do	113⅞
16 Del. & Hud. C.	147	200 do b30	114⅛
100 West. Union T.	32	200 do b30	114
200 do	32⅛	200 Erie Railroad	71⅛
1200 do	32¼	100 Hud. Riv. R.	123⅝
200 Pac. Mail	129	200 Reading R.	96⅛
100 do	128⅞	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	80
400 do	128⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	57⅜
100 do	128⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	66
200 do	128	2000 do	66⅛
100 do b10	128	100 do	66⅛
100 do	127⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	102
250 do	127⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. b30	96
200 do s30	127	100 Mil. & St. P.	39⅞
500 Adams Ex. Co.	73⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	61⅛
300 do	74	100 do	61
300 Atlantic Mail	116⅝	5 do	60⅞
		50 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	125

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co. b30	46	100 Adams Express. b3	74¼
100 do b20	46	100 do c	74
300 Mer. U. Ex.	34	400 Reading R.	96⅜
2200 Pacific Mail	129	500 do	96⅜
200 do	129¼	500 Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	61
300 do	129½	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅝
200 do	129¾	800 M. S. & N. I. R.	80
400 do	130	200 do b5	80⅛
300 do	130¼	900 do c	80
800 do c	130¼	300 do b3	80⅛
50 Atlantic Mail	117½	200 Clev. & Pitts. b3	83⅛
100 West. U. Tel	32½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. b3	102¾
200 do	32	200 Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅜
100 do b5	32	900 Chi. & N. W. R.	57⅝
50 do b10	32	300 do b10	57⅝
1900 N. Y. Cen.	114⅛	1200 do	57½
100 do b5	114¼	300 do b3	57½
100 do b10	114¼	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	64⅛
100 do	114¼	100 do s10	64⅛
800 Erie R.	71¼	200 do	64⅜
1800 do c	71¼	100 do c	64⅛
300 do b10	71⅜	200 do b3	64⅜
200 do b3	71⅜	100 do s15	64¼
100 do b5	71⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co. b3	45½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅛
400 do	45½	600 do b3	114⅛
10 Amer. Ex. Co.	72	50 Tol., W. & W.	37⅜
10 Mer. U. Ex.	34	300 M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
300 W. U. Tel.	31⅞	100 do c	80
100 do b10	31⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R. c	110
300 do c	31⅞	100 Cl. & T.	102⅛
100 do b30	32	200 do c	102⅜
100 do s10	31⅞	400 Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅝
40 U. S. Ex. Co.	73	500 do b3	95⅜
35 Adams Ex.	73	100 do c	95⅜
2100 Erie R.	71⅛	100 do b10	95⅜
600 do s3	71	100 do b5	95⅝
1100 do c	71⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. R. s3	57½
100 do b10	71¼	2100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65¼
200 do s10	71	100 do	65¼
500 do s3	71⅛	200 do b10	65⅜
400 Reading R.	96⅛	300 do b3	65¼

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100 Canton Co.	45¼	200 Reading R.	96⅛
300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	51	400 do	96
100 Adams Ex.	73¾	20 Amer. Ex.	72½
200 Mer. U. Ex.	34¼	200 P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
700 do	34	100 Hud. Riv. R. b60	124
200 do	33¾	100 do b4	123⅛
200 Pacific Mail	126⅜	500 M. S. & N. I.	79⅛
200 do	126½	500 do	79⅜
100 do	126¼	100 do b3	79⅛
100 do s4	126	300 do	79⅛
1000 do	126	100 do b3	79⅛
600 West. U. Tel.	32⅛	800 Clev. & Pitts.	82½
200 N. Y. Cent.	113⅞	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	95¼
200 do s3	113¼	200 do s3	95¼
100 do b10	113⅛	100 do b10	95⅜
400 do	113¼	800 Chic. & N. W. R.	57¼
500 Erie R.	70⅜	100 do b3	57⅜
100 do	70⅜	100 do	57
1400 do b3	70⅜	100 do b3	57⅛
3500 do	70½	300 Chic. & N. W. Pr. b3	65⅛
800 do s3	70⅛	1600 do	65¼
300 do b10	70⅝	200 do	65½
200 do s10	70½	200 do b5	65⅛
200 do b4	70⅜		

FRIDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

There was a very decided let-up in the pressure for Money to-day, and as this ease manifested itself toward 2 o'clock, the voluntary offers to lend balances on call came into the Brokers quite freely, and seemed suddenly to multiply both in number and amount. The relief came as mysteriously to-day as the sharp pressure on Monday and Tuesday; but it is proper to add that the Stock Brokers, including the great dealers in the Public Funds, are chiefly favored by this change. The Discount Brokers are not able to do much with Merchant paper, and this class of credits is subjected to closer scrutiny and, in many instances, no doubt, to undeserved suspicion, since the recent failures. There was a depressed tone to the general markets this forenoon—an indisposition to enter into new engagements for Merchandise, and lower prices submitted to for Produce on the Produce Exchange and in the Cotton trade. No further suspensions of payment were reported, and rumor was not quite so busy as yesterday with the names of houses that have not failed.

The Gold Room was lower on the opening of business in the forenoon, and sales were made at 138¾ ⅌ cent., but the price soon returned to 139¼@¼, and the market, without much activity, left off firm. The Foreign Exchanges, on the contrary, were more freely offered, and the quotation of 109½@109¾ but barely maintained for 60-day Bills on London, standard signatures.

The Public Funds were dull at the 10 and 12 A. M. Boards in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, and the 10-40s were pressed on sale at 101⅛@101¼ ⅌ cent. At 2 o'clock the market began to feel the relief in the Money market, and the bidding for all descriptions was better and the offers to sell less free.

There was a strong and somewhat active Railway market at the Stock Exchange. A movement to advance Northwest Preferred Stock carried up the price from 64½ to 66½ ⅌ cent., and there was a larger business in Reading, Rock Island, Michigan Southern and New-York Central. The Express shares were also quite buoyant, and Western Telegraph in demand and advancing. The whole market, down to 3 o'clock seemed to sympathize with the relief in Money, except Pacific Mail, which was heavily pressed on sale through the day down to 124½ ⅌ cent., the additional decline being equal to 7 ⅌ cent. After 3 o'clock there was a sudden downward turn in the general Share list, and the pressure to sell gave rise to all sorts of suggestions as to the cause of the decline, but scarcely one, we dare say, to the purpose. One relating to further mercantile failures we are quite sure was out of the way; another, that Mr. VANDERBILT is seriously ill, we know to be unfounded; a third, that the Opposition party in Pacific Mail are heavily loaded with that Stock, which they were not able to use day before yesterday to turn out the old Board, and are now induced to throw over-board other stocks to strengthen their position, may have some plausibility. But even this cause of the depression, admitting it to be well founded, cannot prove otherwise than very temporary, as the stock is supposed to have been sold by or for account of one or more of the Pacific Mail party, are the best on the Railway list, (New-York Central and Hudson River as examples,) and there will probably be no lack of good buyers for all that are thus offered. The decline in Pacific Mail Stock, itself is not wholly unexpected after the compound legal difficulties developed at the annual meeting on Tuesday, and the appearance, almost simultaneously with the lively feud of the newly equipped Panama line of steamers of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB and his Company. The old Board of the Pacific Company, who could not be reached on Tuesday, will probably hold over after the next trial at an election on the 16th December, as, without a compromise, to which neither party is in a temper at present to listen, the numerous and conflicting legal questions that have been interposed by both parties may not be solved for a year to come. And meanwhile the old Board, it is confidently predicted, mean to fight Mr. WEBB's line with all the large resources at their disposal. About 15,000 shares of the stock changed hands to-day. Some of the brokers, connected with the Opposition party of Tuesday, have the credit of buying in support of their previous large holdings, and if this be true, the fact would seem to justify the theory that other stocks, like New-York Central, were sold for the same account. The Erie and Northwest movements are wholly independent of Pacific Mail, but the crowd of brokers and speculators in the Open Board at 3:15 P. M., and subsequently in the Long Room, were not slow to sell these stocks, pell mell, for a *short* turn, supposing that some marvellous "screw must be loose somewhere."

Between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night; the Railway market closing feverish but tending to recovery; Pacific Mail 123¾, and the Express shares lower than in the forenoon. The Sub-Treasury balances are down $1,014,000 since last night.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅝	Missouris	94⅞	94⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	107⅞	Northwest	57⅜	56⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref	64⅜	64⅜
N. Y. Central	113⅞	113⅞	Rock Island	95⅞	95⅞
Erie	70⅞	70⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97
Hudson	125	123⅞	W. U. Telegraph	31⅞	32
Reading	96⅞	96⅞	St. Paul Pref	61	61
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79	Pacific Mail	131	123⅞
Pittsburgh	82⅜	82	American Gold	138⅞	139⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅞	62⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	140	5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅞
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	138	5-20 cou., 1867	107½
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1868	138	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅜
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	112⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	End. coupons, 1874	108⅞
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	101⅝
5-20 coup., small	107⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	108	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 5 0 & 1,000	105⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	101	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Indiana 5 ⅌ ct. War Ln	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Tennessee new bds	62⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Tennessee 5s, new bds	59
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	Virginia 6s, n. b	42⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102⅛	North Carolina 6s	62⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	53⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	94⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 1879	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130½	Ocean	103
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	112
Merchants'	116	Bank of North Am'a	109
Mechanics'	120	Hanover	109
Union	113	Irving	106
America	140	Nassau	105
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	133	Manuf's & Merchants	106
Fulton	150	Central National	103½
National	108	Fourth National	106
Seventh Ward	110	Ninth National	103
State of New-York	108	Oriental Bank	130
Commerce	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n	87⅛	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1879	102⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Gt. Western 2d	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97⅛
Buff. N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8p.c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	97	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83⅛		

In our last paper the printer made us state the probable dividend from the estate of Messrs. J. K. PLACE & Co. at 5 (*five*) ⅌ cent. in place of 50 (*fifty*) ⅌ cent as we wrote the figure.

The rumor of yesterday of trouble with one of our shipping firms is positively contradicted to-day. The house alluded to we have reason to state is all right in its affairs.

Mr. O. N. CUTTER, formerly of MAXWELL, CUTTER & Co., was to-day unanimously admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The reorganization and consolidation of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company has been completed. The Directors of the new Company are Joseph W. Alsop, William H. Aspinwall, William Whitewright, Jr., Samuel U. F. Odell, Allan Campbell, Frederick Schuchardt, of New-York; William D. Griswold, John Ross, of Indiana; Larz Anderson, W. W. Scarborough, Alexander H. Lewis, of Ohio; Lewis B. B. Parsons and Samuel Gaty, of Missouri. President, William D. Griswold; Vice-President, Alexander H. Lewis; Secretary, Edson D. Hammond, of New-York; General Superintendent, John W. Conlogne; Treasurer, Chas. S. Cone; Assistant Secretary, Samuel Trevor; Auditor, P. Van Deursen, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $903,733. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	223	$83,909	212	$87,424	320	$131,219
Man. of Cotton.	290	75,031	59	21,239	79	27,829
Man. of Silk...	374	253,988	48	53,442	94	175,560
Man. of Flax...	285	65,133	315	79,556	364	73,406
Miscellaneous..	276	93,581	38	18,292	237	23,977
Total	1,448	$571,642	672	$259,953	1,094	$332,091
		259,953				571,642
Total entered		$831,595	Total marketed			$903,733

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to say that the act of July 13, 1866, imposed a stamp duty upon canned and preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams and jellies.

The act of March 2, 1867, exempted canned and preserved meats, and shell-fish, fruits and vegetables.

Fish, (including sardines,) sauces, syrups, prepared mustard and jams or jellies are still liable to stamp duty.

The law expressly provides that articles enumerated in Schedule C shall be liable to stamp duty when imported, equally as when of domestic manufacture or production; and, also, that any person who shall offer or expose for sale any of these articles, whether the same are domestic or imported, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and liable to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamp. The law further provides that when such imported articles (with the exception of playing-cards, matches, cigar-lights and wax tapers) shall be sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling said articles shall not be subject to any penalty on account of the want of the proper stamp.

Such articles so sold must be stamped when offered or exposed for sale at retail, and all articles subject to stamp duty found exposed for sale without being stamped according to the requirements of law, are liable to seizure. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 22, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	22,941
Flour, bbls.	14,888	Malt, bushels	630
Flour, bags	6,913	Peas, bushels	7,208
Cornmeal, bbls.	110	Pork, bbls.	392
Cornmeal, bags	275	Cut Meats, pkgs.	244
Wheat, bushels	98,207	Lard, pkgs.	469
Corn, bushels	22,091	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,329
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	707
Oats, bushels	32,264	Petroleum, bbls.	3,845

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 87@$9 12 for Pots, and $11 12@$11 37 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and nominal in price.

CANDLES—Have been quiet since our last at unaltered figures.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand, and rather heavy in price. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite heavy to-day. Holders have more anxiety to sell, and have been willing to make some concessions to buyers. The foreign news has been unfavorable. The large receipts thus far this week (averaging near 4,000 bales a day) have added to the available supply, and have tended to depress prices. Most of the restricted purchases to-day were made for export. Spinners bought less than a third of the whole amount actually disposed of. There was scarcely speculative call. The aggregate sales were 1,810 bales, including 1,200 bales to shippers, 510 bales to spinners and 100 bales to speculators, against receipts of 2,054 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting, in their weekly circular, the closing prices thus, showing a fall of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. since yesterday:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ⅌ lb.	15½	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	17	17⅛
Low Middling	17⅛	17½	18
Good Middling	17½	17⅞	18⅜
Middling Fair	19	19⅛	19⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	20,299
Receipts last week	18,410
Receipts preceding week	16,153
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	115,089
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	553,552
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	53,951
Exports since Jan. 1	375,655
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	48,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	304,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	116,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	160,000

FISH—The market has been very dull generally, and prices have favored purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been extremely heavy to-day, and prices have again declined 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Most of the holders complained that there was no market at all; that the trade had dwindled to a mere peddling business, and that prices were more or less nominal. At the close, sellers generally seemed "in the blues." Sales have been reported since our last of 7,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$8 90: very poor to fair extra State at $9 20@$9 70; good to choice extra State at $9 75@$10; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 40@$10 20 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10@$8 90
Extra State	9 20@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 40@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 10@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@15 25

Southern Flour continues very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $9 50@$15 50 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of only 200 bbls. and sacks at $11 50@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in slack request at $3 87@$4 25, as extremes, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite heavy to-day, and quoted materially lower, with more sellers than buyers at the reduced figures, the market closing very irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, No. 1 Spring closing at $2 25@$2 28; No. 2 do. at $2 19@$2 23; No. 3 do. at $2 15@$2 18½, the latter an extreme; Amber State at $2 50; and White California at $2 70@$3 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened firmly, but closed decidedly lower and dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at from $1 33@$1 38 (in store and afloat) for mixed Western, closing tamely at $1 36 for prime, afloat; $1 26@$1 32 for new Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quoted higher on a light supply and moderate demand. Sales have been made of 7,000 bushels Western at $1 69@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been firm and moderately inquired for. Sales since our last 42,500 bushels at $1 63@$1 65 for Canada West and $1 50@$1 55 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been dull at $1 55@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less request and rather heavy. Sales 51,000 bushels Western, in store and afloat, closing at 78½c.@79½c. ⅌ bushel. 8,000 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, sold at $1 40 ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and depressed in price.

HAY—North River continues in good demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at former prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ⅌ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "A good trade has been doing this week, the demand having been chiefly for Wisconsins and the better grades of foreign. It is now becoming more apparent that we shall soon be in receipt of large shipments from Europe. The heavy decline in prices on the London market, noticed in our letter below as having taken place on the 9th inst., and the general firmness which now characterizes our own markets, will no doubt influence heavy shipments to this country. We cannot but look upon this situation as being unfavorable to those of our dealers and growers who are holding Common Hops. That every bale of Wisconsin and prime State Hops will be wanted, and that prices of such will be fully maintained there can be no doubt, since it is well established that our brewers in most instances prefer such Hops to the best foreign. But in medium and low grades we feel safe in predicting lower prices, and of such we shall probably have a large surplus for export, provided there is a heavy importation of good Foreign Hops. Imports into New-York for the past two weeks 538 bales from Europe. Exports for the same period: to Liverpool, 10 bales; to London, 15 bales; to Mexico, 22 bales; to Cuba, 8 bales; to British North American Colonies, 8 bales. We subjoin the following foreign advices by our last London letter: 'London, Nov. 9.—Our market since our last report has exhibited extreme depression, making sales very difficult except at a heavy reduction from even present quotations. Holders of both English and foreign now show great anxiety to realize at almost any sacrifice, and buyers have in consequence become so much alarmed that it is extremely difficult to name values. The decline in English is from 12s. to 15s. ⅌ cwt., and in Foreign from 10s. to 12s. Fine Bavarians are freely offered at 126s., and fine Belgians free, on board, at 92s. This decline, with the weight of Foreign Hops pressing for sale, will, we fear, still further depress prices, and for some time to come prevent any reaction in our trade.'"

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $3 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request and heavy in price.

LIME—Has been lightly dealt in at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, at former prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 25@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 08 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very slack request at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 25c.@28c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@45c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited demand to-day, at lower and declining prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 68@$20 80 for Western Mess, chiefly, and closing at $20 75 regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb.; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been dull to-day; sales 125 boxes at 11½c. for City Cumberland; 12c. for Short Rib, and 12½c. for long Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard has been depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 8½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is more active at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 870 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in limited request to-day; sales 140 tcs. Prime Mess on private terms. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $25@$28 50 for poor to prime; sales 250 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand, at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	48 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been in light demand at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and rather heavy, as previously quoted.

SKINS—Have been quite dull and nearly nominal.

SUGARS—Have been quoted about steady, but have been in light demand. Sales since our last, 290 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 360 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in very moderate request at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 241,060 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c., the latter for small lots of fancy; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 51,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more active at about former quotations.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand to-day, at 31c., in bond, ⅌ gallon; sales 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day, but rather less firm to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 32,500 bushels Wheat, Corn and Peas, at 8d., by sail, and 10d.@10½d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 400 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 30s.; 80 tcs. Oil at 30s.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and 90 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ⅌ hhd. For London, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl, and 70 tons Oil Cake at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. For Londonderry, a bark, with 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., and 28,000 bushels Corn at 7s. ⅌ quarter.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 22, 1867.

MEATS.

The demand for Meats has been comparatively limited this week, and prices have been tending downward, though the leading dealers persist in quoting "choice qualities" steady. The supply has been gaining on the consumption and buyers have had the advantage in most instances. The extreme abundance and depression in Poultry, have operated against the interest of butchers.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.	$ 22	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Beef, round, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 22
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 24
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 35
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb.	24	@ 28
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 14
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	5	@ 9
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 18
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 18
Pigs, roasting, each	1 75	@3 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 18
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 16
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Hams, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 16
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 24
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 14
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 38
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 30
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 26
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 18
Lard, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 17
Suet, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	4	@ 8
Hearts, each	15	@ 35
Sweet Breads ⅌ dozen	2 50	@3 7.
Tripe, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry has been in much more liberal supply and decidedly cheaper all around. Indeed, as low prices as are now ruling, have not been known to the market people for a long time past. It looked to-day as if we were rapidly getting back to ante-war prices. The best Turkeys in the market could be purchased this forenoon at 20c., and very fair "birds" for 16c.@18c. ⅌ lb. At some of the street stands Turkeys were offered as low even, as 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb., but they were generally of a quality not relatively worth even these apparently low figures. Ducks, Geese and Chickens were also quoted down materially. At the reduced prices a fair business has been transacted, leaving, however, very large supplies unsold, which holders seemed eager to "clear out." Game held its own better than Poultry, but did not seem in much request.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ⅌ lb.	$ 15	@ 25
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	50	@ 87
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 24
Ducks, wild, ⅌ pair	50	@1 00
Ducks, Canvas Back, ⅌ pair	2 25	@3 00
Geese, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 24
Partridges, ⅌ pair	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, Squab ⅌ dozen	4 50	@5 00
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@1 25
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	2 50	@3 50
Quail, ⅌ dozen	3 50	@4 00
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	50	@ 62
Snipe, ⅌ dozen	75	@1 75
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Venison, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 25
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	1 00	@1 50

FISH.

Supplies have been short because of the recent "cold snap," according to uniform representations of the dealers, who have been quoting prices firmer, as a rule, though business has been rather tame.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, Striped, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Blackfish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 20
Bluefish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Catfish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Crabs, hard, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 30
Cod, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb.	12	@ —
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Eels, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 25
Flounders, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Frost Fish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Haddock, ⅌ lb.	—	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Lobsters, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	20	@ 25
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@2 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 75	@2 50
Pickerel, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Pollock, ⅌ lb.	10	@ —
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb.	50	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 25
Salmon Trout, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Scollops, ⅌ quart	30	@ 35
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Sunfish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ —
Trout, ⅌ lb.	1 00	@1 25
Turtle, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
White Fish, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20

VEGETABLES.

There has been a lighter stock of most articles in this line, in market, and more firmness has been noted prices, but the demand has been very moderate.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beets, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Cabbages, each	10	@ 15
Carrots, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Cauliflowers, each	12	@ 75
Celery, ⅌ bunch	12	@ 18
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 20
Chicory, ⅌ head	5	@ 6
Feticus, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	18	@ 20
Horse-Radish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ⅌ head	5	@ 12
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Mint, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Oyster Plant, ⅌ bunch	12	@ 15
Onions, ⅌ peck	60	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	8	@ 12
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 6
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 10
Peppers, ⅌ dozen	20	@ 25
Peppers, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@3 50
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	40	@ 50
Potatoes, sweet, ⅌ peck	75	@1 00
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 3
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Spinnach, ⅌ half peck	18	@ 20
Squashes, ⅌ lb.	6	@ —
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	12	@ 15
Turnips, new, ⅌ half peck	15	@ 20

FRUIT.

Trade has been slow in this branch. Prices have not varied much.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ⅌ lb.	$ 48	@ 53
Apples, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 50
Bananas, ⅌ dozen	25	@1 25
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	15	@ 25
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 20
Figs, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Grapes, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 30
Hazel Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	15	@ 20
Lemons, ⅌ doz.	15	@ 50
Melons and Pumpkins, each	10	@ 75
Oranges, ⅌ doz.	12	@1 10
Quinces, ⅌ 100	3 00	@4 50
Raisins, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter has been a shade easier to purchase on a dull market, in the retail line. Cheese has been very quiet and heavy. Eggs have been quoted a trifle higher, with a fair inquiry.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, prime to fancy new, ⅌ lb.	$ 46	@ 50
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb.	40	@ 45
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 18
Eggs, selected, ⅌ doz.	48	@ 50
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ 36
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb.		@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$5 50	@ 7 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb.	26	@ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb.	10	@ 22
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl.	14 50	@17 50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 87	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 37
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Milk, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb.	12	@
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb.	8½	@ 11
Sugar, Brown and light, ⅌ lb.	13	@ 15
Sugar, refined, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 18½
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb.	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb.	90	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb.	65	@ 1 10½

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 21.

E. 11th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Av. D, 9 h. l., 20x170x107x140x103x25	$36,500
32d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x98.8 } 32d-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. Lexington-av., gore, 20x5x25x55 }	16,400
8th-st., n. s., 208 ft. e. of Av. C, h. l., 25x93	14,225
36th-st., No. 139, h. l., 20x98	16,000
32d-st., No. 150, h. l., 16x70	1,994
90th-st., s. w. c. 3d-av., 2 l., 50x100	15,525
122d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. 3d-av., 20x100	1,500
145th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16 l., 400x99	20,000
3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 96th-st., 2 h. l., 50x100	20,000
42d-st., n. s., 207 ft. e. of Broadway, h. l., 20x100	20,000
111th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., h. l., 17x100	6,000
27th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98	18,000
56th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 6 l., 200x75 } 58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 8th-av., 2 l., 50x100 }	17,000
5th-av., n. e. c. 109th-st., 4 l., 100x100	21,500
10th-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. 57th-st., 4 l., 100x100	14,500
54th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. 6th-av., 25x100	2,500
14th-st., s. s., bet. Avs. A and B, 25x103	19,600
12th-st., s. s., 226 ft. e. 6th-av., h. l., 19x103	13,000
71st-st., s. s., 213 ft. e. 1st-av., 25x100	1,200
4th-st., s. s., 544 ft. e. Av. A, 23x96	5,000
10th-av., n. w. c. 31st-st., 24x100	8,000
Great Jones-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. Lafayette-place, h. l., 22x100	24,000
19th-st., n. s., 267 ft. e. 2d-av., h. l., 20x92	13,500
92d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. 4th-av., 25x100	2,950
9th-av., w. s., 24 ft. n. 26th-st., h. l., 18x70	14,000

NOV. 22.

10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. 57th-st., 2 lots, 50x100	$7,000
10th-av., 100 ft. n. 57th-st., 39x104x6x100	6,100
157th-st., c. Kingsbridge-road, 50x195x50x208	7,500
29th-st., n. s., 112 ft. w. 8th-av., 23x98	20,000
50th-st., n. s., 348 ft. w. 8th-av., 19x100	12,000
3d-av., s. w. c. 122d-st., h. l., 25x100	12,000
125th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. 4th-av., 2 l., 25x201	4,400
124th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. 4th-av., 25x100	2,000
114th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. 1st-av., 25x100	1,000
114th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. 1st-av., 25x100	1,000
91st-st., s. s., 158 ft. w. 4th-av., 20x100	2,500
120th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. 2d-av., h. l., 25x100	3,850
28th-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. 3d-av., h. l., 36x98	20,500
W. 11th-st., No. 48, 25x94	32,000
121st-st., s. e. c. 2d-av., 20x80x20x100	12,500
7th-av., w. s., 93 s. 35th-st., 18x96	10,500
Inside the block, 92 s. c. University-place, 1x52	1,500
Broadway, e. s., 300 ft. w. 10th-av., 7 l., 102x168	22,000
3d-av., w. s., 50 feet w. 112th-st., 25x100	6,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 160 ft. n. Delancey-st., 20x100	3,000
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 8th-av., 2 l., 50x100	13,700
52d-st., s. s., 599 ft. e. 11th-av., 24x16x100	2,200

LEASES.

Lewis-st., No. 169, c. e. 4th-st., 5 years } 4th-st., No. 390, rear bldg., stable, cellar and store, 5 years }	1,000
2d-av., No. 623, store and front basement, 5 years	1,600
2d-av., n. e. c. 85th-st., store and cellar, 5 years	600
15th-st., n. s., 400 f. w. 7th-av., 2 years and 4 months	600

BROOKLYN, NOV. 21.

Kosciusko-st., s. s., 300 e. Reid-av., 25x100	$800
Atlantic-av., s. w. c. Lafayette-place, 169x220	4,750
17th-st., s. s., 64 w. 6th-av., 18x90	2,400
Penn-st., n. w. c. Lee-av., 67x78	3,200
Stockton-st., n. s., 275 w. Gates-av., 25x100	500
Huron-st., s. s., 245 e. Franklin-st., 25x100	3,635
Webster-place, s. s., 177 w. Middle-st., 18x95	4,600
Pacific-st., n. s., 50 w. Hudson-av., 68.9x200	10,175
So. 9th-st., n. s., 20 w. 2d-st., 20x70, h. l.	9,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 275 w. Stuyvesant-st., 50x200	2,400
Chauncey-st., near Stuyvesant-av., 25x65	2,000
Cheever-place, e. s., 300 w. Degraw-st., 20x88	8,750
Freeman-st., s. s., 225 w. Union-av., 25x51	3,050
Nimrod-st., n. w. s., 425 n. e. Evergreen-av., 25x77	250
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 n. President-st., 20x95, h. l.	15,000
Heap-st., n. s. 125 Lee-av., 89 8x100	5,000
Schenck-av., w. s. 175 n. Baltic-av., 25x100	2,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 200 n. Fulton-av., 25x100	2,200
Hudson-av., w. s., 100 s. Water-st., 25x95	3,160
Union-av., n. w. c. South 5th-st., 75x100	3,800
5th-av., s. e. s. 50 s. w. 18th-st., 25x100	1,000
Dean-st., s. w. s., 100 s. e. Grand-av., 50x100	3,300
Cumberland-st., w. s., 224 n. Park-av., 37x100	2,100
Myrtle-av., n. e. c. Bushwick-av., 63x41	4,200
Leonard-st., w. s., 78 s. McKibben-st., 27x75	1,575
Myrtle-av., n. s., 212 w. Yates-av., 62x200	500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 150 w. Yates-av., 62x200	500
Flushing-av., s. s., 375 w. Throop-av., 25x100	500
4th-av., e. s., 40 n. Dean-st., 20x80	6,800
Putnam-av., n. s., 227 e. Classon-av., 21x100	950
Union-st., n. s., 89 w. Columbia-st., 22x105	6,500
K-st., s. s., 125 e. Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Oak-st., n. s., 295 e. Franklin-st., 25x100	3,800
Atlantic-av., n. s., 182 w. Williams-av., 25x85	4,500
Saydam-place, w. s., 94 s. Herkimer-st., 21x97	550
16th-st., s. w. s., 185 s. e. 5th-av., 21x100	3,000
Reid-av., w. s., 72 s. Jefferson-st., 76x100	3,900
Wythe-av., s. s., e. c. Hooper-st., 100x90	4,250
3d-st., s. s., 204 e. 5th-av., 22x96	7,730
Rush-st., s. s. 90 e. Wythe-av., 50x100	3,200

NOV. 22.

Putnam-av., s. s., 108 w. Ormond-st., 21.8x100 h. l.	5,250
Foster-av., n. s., 200 e. 3d-st., 100x100	325
Foster-av., n. s. c. Bergen-lane, 164x212	5,000
Washington-av., e. s., 128 s. Park-av., 80x100	4,968
Clermont-av., e. s., 260 n. DeKalb-av., 22x100, h. l.	14,500
Sigel-av., s. s., 100 s. Durnon-av., 50x100	400
Carlton-av., e. s., 189 n. Greene-av., 35x56	3,600
Douglass-st., n. s., 419 e. 7th-av., 40.7x100	3,500
Putnam-av., n. s., 80 e. Franklin, 20x100	800
6th-av., w. s., 100 s. 15th-st., 25x100	2,400
South 10th-st., n. s., 38 w. 3d-st., 19.3x83	3,500
18th-st., s. s., 448 e. 5th-av., 25x100	420
11th-st., n. e. s., 339 s. e. 3d-av., 36x100	750
Schenck-av., w. s., 175 n. Baltic-av., 25x100	1,400
Atlantic-av., n. s., 40 w. Furman-st., 20x70	11,000
44th-st., s. w. s., 7th-av., s. e. s., 300x100	840
Union-av., e. s., 25 s. Freeman-st., 25x100	1,800
Wilson-st., n. s., 144 w. Lee-av., 18.9x100	8,200
5th-av., s. e. s., 72 n. e. Middle-st., 75x100	3,000
Clinton-st., n. e. c. Sackett-st., 50x185	13,800
Sackett-st., s. s., 200 w. Columbia-st., 20x95	550
Carlton-av., w. s., 437 s. Park-av., 50x100, h. l.	13,500
Dean-st., s. s., 200 s. Schenectady-av., 25x214	350
Herkimer-st., s. s., 213 w. Troy-av., 30x185	4,500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 180 w. Troy-av., 30x185	4,500

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET and MACBETH. Mlle. Fanny Janauschek as Juliet and Lady Macbeth.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS, LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME, and LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. Gilbert, Ringgold, Polk, Williamson, Rockwell, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss J. Day, and Miss E. Monell.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 12½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Lemingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, ADAM AND EVE; OR, THE SAILOR'S DREAM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM" SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Signor Ferranti, Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. W. H. Johnston, Mr. G. W. Colby.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAGIC MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 681 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
25th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., BAND.

WISEMANN & SANGERFELDT'S GALLERY,
No. 920 Broadway,
THIS DAY, C. Diehl's Painting of MACBETH.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches announce that the Italian Parliament will convene on the 5th of December, and that Baron RATAZZI is sure to be the presiding officer of the most popular branch.

Gen. MENABREA is represented as having issued another note wherein he denounces the French Government for having invaded Papal territory.

From information received at the Colonial office in London it is believed that the reports of the disaster at the Island of Tortola have been greatly exaggerated. A terrible hurricane swept over the West Indies, but it is not thought that Tortola suffered more severely than the others.

Letters received in London give assurance of the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer, who was reported to have been killed by the natives. In April last he was in good health and continuing his explorations.

In the House of Commons yesterday, JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, the member from Cork, moved that the House interfere to obtain a stay of execution in behalf of the Fenian convicts at Manchester. A lengthy debate ensued, at the close of which Mr. MAGUIRE withdrew his resolution, the House being unmistakbly opposed to it. SHORE, one of the condemned men, has been granted a respite. A petition was presented to the Queen, asking for a stay of execution in the cases of those who are to suffer to-day, but she peremptorily refused to interfere. Public demonstrations, expressive of sympathy for the condemned men, have been held in nearly all the large cities of England.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, several petitions were presented and referred. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Judiciary. The second section, providing for seven Judges of the Court of Appeals, to be elected by the people, was taken up. An amendment proposing nine Judges in place of seven was lost. An amendment providing that the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate was agreed to, after much debate. A recess until evening was then taken. No business could be transacted in Convention at the evening session, in consequence of there being no quorum present, so the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Judiciary report. Two amendments were proposed, but without coming to a vote the Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER has tendered to Gen. MOWER his resignation as Attorney-General of the State of TEXAS, saying that he cannot conform to the requirements of the recent proclamation of Gov. PEASE, which, as he understands it, declares the State Constitution and statutes of 1866, subject to certain exceptions, to be rules for the government of the people and civil officers. He contends that his action must conform to the Constitution of 1845, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, and that any other course would be inconsistent with his oath of office as well as his convictions of law.

JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived at Richmond yesterday morning. There is a prospect that his trial will be commenced next week, Chief-Justice CHASE presiding.

LOCAL.

WM. SPENCER *alias* Wm. E. Brookway, and HANNAH, his wife, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $40,000 by United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD at Newark, N. J., charged with having been engaged in the counterfeiting of the United States Seven-Thirty and Five-Twenty bonds, whose appearance created so much excitement in Wall-street some time ago. Some of the bonds were engraved, it seems, at Paulsboro, Gloucester County, N. J.

In the Allaire Will case, which has been on trial five days in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II, before Judge E. D. SMITH, the jury were discharged soon after 12 o'clock yesterday—being unable to agree upon a verdict, after deliberation of over twenty-one hours. It is understood that nine were in favor of sustaining the will, and three opposed.

In the action of Col. S. BUCHANAN *vs.* SYLVANUS J. MACY, which has been on trial two days in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., before Judge BARNARD, the jury yesterday morning rendered a verdict for the defendant. Several other cases growing out of transactions in the Northern Oil Company depend upon the result of this suit.

Dr. EDWARD B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Education, Mr. THOS. BOESS, in which he complains that the Sanitary Inspectors have met with some delay and difficulty in carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health regarding the public schools.

The Board of Aldermen held a special session yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel whether the City has any title to the Trinity Church property formerly known as "The Dominie's Hook" and "The Dominie's Bowery."

At the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, during the past week, in nearly every case, the Jury have either disagreed or brought in verdicts for the defendants.

The German Radical Republican Club, last evening, indorsed the nomination of Hon. WM. A. DARLING for Mayor, and named W. A. DOOLEY for Alderman for the Sixteenth District.

At the meeting of the Board of Audit, yesterday, several claims for comparatively small amounts were presented, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The inquest on Mrs. MORRHOUSE, who died suddenly at her residence in Pearl-st., Brooklyn, will commence to-day at the Brooklyn Court-house.

Last evening the Constitutional Democratic Mayoralty Convention met and nominated JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Business in all branches was dull yesterday. At the Produce Exchange, values were nearly all lower. Cotton was also lower. Groceries and Petroleum heavy. The freight market was more active, but rates were somewhat less firm.

The Election for Mayor.

Our people have been greatly troubled for many years to get honest men in our City Government. The general complaint has been that the rascals seem to be in the majority,—at any rate, they are almost always in the ascendant. This fact may, perhaps, be partially explained by the extraordinary means which the honest men take to put their proper representatives in office. The pending canvass for Mayor affords a striking illustration of it.

FERNANDO WOOD proclaims himself a candidate, and in a speech of unequaled and even insolent audacity, admits substantially that he puts himself forward as the fit and proper representative and champion of whatever is most vicious and least respectable in our City. His history confirms his declarations, and leaves no room for doubt or cavil on the subject. It is universally conceded that he is a bold, unscrupulous and utterly unprincipled man,—and that his election would be a disgrace as well as a calamity to the City. And that portion of our people who are most shocked at the possibility of such a result, proceed at once to nominate *three* candidates against him, and propose to divide their votes among the three! That is the way the honest portion of our citizens seek to keep a dishonest man out of office.

HOFFMAN, DARLING and ANTHON are all of them honest, upright and honorable men. No one believes that any one of them would be a party to any corruption in public affairs, or permit any corrupt action which he had the power to prevent. And one of them, moreover, would have just as much power as another—and no more—to prevent corruption in the affairs of the City Government. They stand upon precisely the same footing in this respect. The Mayor has very little control over the action of the Common Council, and none at all over that of the Departments; and it is there that nine-tenths of the swindling is done. If those who desire to see an honest man elected, could combine their vote upon any one of these candidates they could accomplish their purpose. But in dividing their strength among three, they have done everything in their power to secure WOOD's election; and his defeat under such circumstances would be certainly remarkable.

We need scarcely repeat, what we have said more than once already, that we should greatly prefer DARLING's election to that of either of the other candidates. He is not only honest and energetic, but he is a Republican; and other things being equal, we should certainly prefer a Republican to a Democrat for Mayor. With very many the fact that he is a Republican will be conclusive. They will not, either as a matter of principle, or from the strength of party ties, vote for a Democrat for any office or under any circumstances. Others, preferring DARLING for political reasons, will vote for him in the belief, or the hope, that he may be elected. All the Republican papers in the City—the *Tribune*, the *Commercial* and *Evening Post*—are professing this faith and are holding it out as the ground on which they support him. We wish we could share it. If we could honestly say to our readers that we believed his chances of success were even fair, we should most gladly do so, and should urge those who seek the defeat of WOOD to vote for him. But we cannot. We do not believe it. We see no change whatever in the aspect of the canvass since it opened. ANTHON's nomination will make very little difference in the relative vote which WOOD and HOFFMAN will receive. It was made by WOOD's opponents,—and will receive *their* votes if anybody's. It increases WOOD's chances, therefore, rather than injures them.

At the State election the Wood faction and the Tammany faction cast 42,000 votes each, and the Republicans cast 25,000. The aggregate vote may be less now, but the Republican vote will fall off in proportion quite as much as the Democratic, probably more—because its chances of success are less. MR. DARLING, in his letter of acceptance, thinks he will receive Democratic votes, and on that expectation he bases his hopes of success. We can see no possible ground for such a belief. Each faction of the decision does not appear to have been fully recognized by the public, it is doubtless duly appreciated by all the private parties owning spirits in bond which had been placed in jeopardy by the vigilance of the seizing officers. They had good reason for anxiety; their whisky had been seized under provisions of the law which seemed to point plainly to its condemnation and forfeiture, provided the facts on which the proceeding was based were proved; applications for the release of whisky in bond made to the United States Circuit Court in this District had been considered and denied; the prosecuting officers and the District-Attorney announced their readiness to proceed to trial. At this critical juncture it seems like a very special interposition which brings the Commissioner to their relief in a decision in which, with a few easy strokes of his official pen, he releases them from the delays and uncertainties of litigation, dispenses with proofs of innocence, forestalls the judgment of the Court, and decides, off-hand, against the Government, whose officer he is, by a construction of the law as favorable to the whisky interest as if it had been condensed in one of their own stills! He has made the sudden discovery that the statute, which, with a severity almost unexampled in our legislation, denounces the forfeiture of all spirits in any way involved in violations, actual or attempted, of any of its provisions, is so tender-footed in respect to spirits *in bond* that it will not touch them ever so lightly. The Commissioner says: "While it is too true that frauds in the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits have been vast and notorious, 'yet that to allow the forfeiture of spirits in bond,' even when owned by violators of the law, and when themselves the instruments of such violation, 'would not only be contrary to the best interests of the revenue, but contrary to the true intent of the statute;" and he "prefers that the culprits be punished in other ways than by the forfeiture of the spirits." This is just what the whisky dealers prefer. So long as the grasp of the law is held off from their property they will not complain of suits, prosecutions on other grounds, or of the other methods of punishment at which the Commissioner rather obscurely hints. Shylock was not so anxious about his life as about the means whereby he lived, and the vital part of the fraudulent whisky-dealer is in his casks. It is just here that the Commissioner's order protects him, and to make assurance doubly sure and certify the "culprits" against any lingering doubt as to the finality of the decision, he announces that the Secretary of the Treasury fully concurs in the views he has expressed, so that whatever may happen to other spirits, the state of spirits in bond is one of complete exemption from any of the pains, penalties and forfeitures of the law.

The Whisky Seizures—A Recent Decision of the Department.

In the course of the discussions elicited by the recent seizures of whisky in this City and elsewhere for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue Law, and by the prosecution of the parties arrested for complicity in those violations, two points appear to have been established by common consent—*first*, that the great bulk of distilled spirits finds its way into the general market, and into the consumption of the country, without paying the tax of $2 per gallon; and, *second*, that the system of fraud and deception by which the tax is evaded, is far more effective and successful than the administration of the law which imposes it. From these premises it has been assumed, to a great extent, that as every fresh effort to detect and punish the frauds of the distillers and their accomplices only serves to expose the inadequacy of the Internal Revenue system, the constant violation of the law and the flooding of the market with illicit spirits is a necessary evil for which Congress is primarily responsible, and which no amount of vigilance or energy on the part of individual Revenue officers can successfully resist.

It is under cover of just such vague and superficial views of the law and its violation that the rogues who live by fraud and evasion contrive to give justice the slip. Let it be once conceded that the law is powerless to punish them, and they will take all the other risks of criminality. It is doubtless very gratifying to the parties whose operations in spirits have been so summarily interrupted, to gain an ally in a public sentiment which, while it brands them as cheats and impostors, opens a wide door for their escape. But even if the notion that the defects in the existing revenue system would accomplish a general jail delivery of all the culprits involved in the pending arrests and prosecutions,—a notion which we will presently show to be without any just foundation,—were true, most substantial and beneficial results have already been attained by the efforts put forth for the enforcement of the law.

First of all, the complicated net-work and machinery of fraud by which the traffic in illicit spirits is maintained have been uncovered and plainly shown. There is no longer any doubt that fraud is the badge of a very large portion of the entire trade, and irrespective of any question of punishment or redress, there is an immense gain in the knowledge of the evil and of the methods of its operation. Honest men are warned not to participate in the business; capitalists and money-lenders who were before ready to make advances on whisky and spirits in bond or in transit, are now very cautious how they part with their funds on the security of a suspicious commodity. Loans on whisky have been called in, and the capital of the country, to a large extent, ceases to aid the operators in an article which to so great a degree promised a profit only by illegal transactions. Dishonest men are driven out of a business which has become inconveniently liable to the inspection and scrutiny of public officers. Let the landlords of whisky-dealers, whose rent is in arrear, and who were told last quarter-day, by their tenants, as a sufficient excuse for their default, that their business was ruined, give us some information on this subject, and disclose what percentage they will accept in full of all demands and to cancel their outstanding leases. The truth is that light enough has been let into the dark corners of these dealings in distilled spirits, to make them dangerous even for the most experienced and cunning adepts in the violation of revenue law.

Another point gained is a more exact knowledge of the relations between the law and all parties concerned in operations in illicit spirits. If, as is so currently reported and reiterated, the law is inadequate and defective, it will be easy to find a remedy by amending it without delay, so as to reach every case which it now fails to cover. Congress can readily extend its operation so as to embrace every form of violation and every species of wrong-doing which the recent seizures and proceedings disclose, and it should be one of the first acts of the present session to make these new penal and remedial provisions.

But we venture to affirm that the law as it stands to-day is sweeping and comprehensive enough to bring within its provisions all the cases in which proceedings have been commenced, and in which the facts may justify its application. It is true that the frauds are ingeniously contrived, and, no doubt, are arranged with special reference to what are supposed to be the weak points in the Internal Revenue system as now in force. But it is difficult to find on any statute-book a more thorough or complete array of prohibitory penalties and forfeitures than that which applies to the dealing in illicit spirits. It may be that Congress will do wisely if it sweeps away the whole framework of the legislation on this subject, abolishing the entire bonded system, and requiring the payment outright and in the earliest stage of whatever tax is levied upon spirits, in such a manner as to dispense with all the checks and safeguards by which it is now attempted to keep the commodity in the custody of the Government until the tax is actually paid or the goods are out of the country. Be this as it may, we apprehend that so long as the existing law remains unrepealed, it is the plain duty of all officers charged with the responsibility of enforcing it to do their utmost to make it effectual, and of all Courts and magistrates to aid in its enforcement.

Just here we may be confronted by a recent and somewhat extraordinary decision of Mr. Commissioner ROLLINS, dated Nov. 1, 1867, which has been given to the public with all dispatch, and on which, probably, is based much of the apprehension as to the insufficiency of the law. He announces the absolute *immunity of all spirits "in bond" from any liability to forfeiture*, and thus virtually shuts the door upon any attempt to proceed against, seize or forfeit any spirits which have been placed by their owners in the bonded warehouses, authorized by the law. This would exempt the greater part of the whisky and spirits which are already the subject of seizure, and while the importance

a second fraud with the same success. Through the same parties, about two months afterward, she sold the property and received the avails of it, executing the deed as she had the mortgage.

These facts appearing, and it being proved that this woman was not the real owner, the Court had no alternative but to set aside the deed and the mortgage, and to leave the parties who had paid their money nothing but the experience they had purchased at so dear a rate.

The inquiry naturally arises, how could frauds involving the question of personal identity be perpetrated with impunity? Probably there were some things about the situation of this particular property which rendered the cheat more easy. As a rule, however, there can be no doubt that precautions essential to safety are neglected in the conduct of transactions of this character. In this instance the personation of an absent woman was the only thing necessary, and this was carried out to perfection. We may wonder that the statements of a person unknown to all the parties who were dealing in the affair should be accepted as a matter of course; but, after all, how rarely we test the trustworthiness of statements by asking for the identification of the persons making them. The conception in the case under notice is therefore more noticeable than the execution of the plan, though this too required boldness and tact. The swindler showed her shrewdness by going directly to respectable parties, and thus making their respectability tributary to her game. No doubt the broker in New York and the lawyers in New Haven both unconsciously drew the conclusion that one who was acting through responsible agents must herself be respectable.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is a very general chorus of demands from all quarters just now to know where Gen. GRANT "stands." The Radicals want to know whether he is for negro suffrage,—and the Democrats want to know whether he is against it,—or not. There are a great many people who think it very important to know a candidate's "position" on every pending subject, before they vote for him. But, according to our observation, this knowledge is a very uncertain guide as to what their action will be after they get into office. If there was any man in the country whose position was clearly defined and generally understood two months ago, it was Judge CHASE's;—yet as soon as the last election was over we had fresh assurances on the subject which showed a very material change of position on his part. Politicians who are so ready to let everybody know on demand just where they "stand," are quite as ready to change their stand whenever they think they can make anything by it. *Character* and the general line of action to which a man is committed by his known opinions and acts, will go quite as far with the great mass of the people as declarations of opinion framed to meet a specific emergency.

There is an amazingly strong inference in the Fort Wayne telegram, which says that the debates of the General Council of the Lutheran Church there convened "are carried on in a kind and Christian spirit." It seems at first as if this would be like announcing that a convocation of doctors were discussing subjects from a medical and scientific point of view. But unhappily such religious conferences are not, as a matter of course, always conducted in the spirit alluded to. Old theological "bruisers," if we may use the expression, often come to them all trained for controversy, and, as it were, on their theological muscle, prepared for a set-to with the brethren. Hence a general church council or conference is usually a place in which hard knocks are given and taken. It is this which makes the "kind and Christian spirit" of the Lutheran debates worth telegraphing, and worthy, too, of the congratulations which we hereby offer.

The North Carolina Conservatives seem to have adopted the tactics, or rather the want of tactics, of their Virginia friends, and have made a poor fight of it for the Convention election. The Wilmington dispatch tells us that the Conservatives have "lost many of the counties under their control by their indifference." Some counties, as for instance Orange, have gone Conservative, as if by way of showing what a good many others might have been made to do with proper exertions. *Laissez-faire* is a very easy, but usually a very shiftless way of conducting politics. By-and-by the North Carolina Conservatives will wake up, and, finding the horse out of the stable, will commence a vigorous slamming to of the stable-door. In Richmond we find a large Conservative Convention set down for the 11th of December, and two other Conservative gatherings for the same day, while a fourth meeting—and that, curiously enough, one of "Conservative colored men"—has already met and "deprecated the efforts of the white and colored politicians to alienate the two races." If these and similar moves had been made some months ago, and the campaign fought with vigor and common sense, Virginia might have been carried by the Conservatives. North Carolina, too, might have had a powerful minority of Conservatives in the Convention, sufficient to sway its decisions. It would have been quite desirable to find a strong Conservative representation in at least one or two State Conventions of the South, that the true feeling of all classes might be known by Congress.

We do not know whether Mr. ROBINSON, the Fenian champion in the House, intended a covert sarcasm at the Presidential impeachment project, by asking as a matter of privilege to have Mr. ADAMS impeached, but he could hardly have made a keener thrust at the whole impeachment business. It showed at once that, according to the modern discovery, impeachment is a political weapon to be used against an official who happens to differ in ideas from his neighbor or his neighbors. According to this theory, somebody will next propose to impeach Mr. ROBINSON. We have no doubt it would be a great "privilege" to certain gentlemen to "impeach" all their successful political opponents; but it is a sort of privilege too prolific in its fruits to allow any other business to be transacted.

In these days, when epithet so often stands for argument, every new addition to the vocabulary is a gain to popular logic. We have become very tired of the oft-repeated "howling," "shrieking," "screaming," and so on, and we therefore feel grateful to the *Nation* for introducing a new adjective. In a very sensible article it argues that the election of FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, while it will defeat the regular Democratic nominee, and therefore the party opposed to equal rights for the negro, cannot really help the cause of that "suffering race," because nothing can be a gain for the negro which does not help the cause of good government. And it truthfully adds: "The greatest curse of the Republican Party has been the facility with which it allows itself to be persuaded by *roaring* editors and stump orators into the belief that, no matter by what means it wins victory or annoys the enemy, every victory and every bit of annoyance of the enemy is so much clear gain. Here we have good sentiments and a good epithet—both very good things in their way.

In the terrible railroad accident in Ohio, when five passengers were burned to death, it is an aggravation of the tidings to be told that the colliding train came up "before the man on the lookout could get out his flag to stop it." In what inaccessible place are switch-tenders supposed to keep their flags, and what duty have they to perform, greater than the one in this case so fatally neglected? The man was probably all agog to see what was going on at the depot, and satisfied his private curiosity at the expense of the lives of five people. It is another of the main instances which show that the duties of no responsible railroad position are so slight as to allow the employment of any but the most faithful servants.

We see, every few days, some new demonstration of the assertion that although our national debt is very large in figures, it is not really so very large in fact. This result is usually reached by elaborate computations of what the population of the country will be some twenty or thirty years hence, and of the amount of debt which will thus belong to each individual. All this is probably true, and undoubtedly useful; but we observe that it does not help any one to pay his taxes. The burden of taxation which now rests upon the country is tremendous, though its oppressiveness is probably due quite as much to the manner in which it is laid as to its gross amount. Congress must amend the existing laws in this respect, so as to make taxation less severely felt by the industry of the country, or we shall have a very general and a very damaging revolt against the debt itself. Repudiation is greatly aided by unskillful methods of taxation.

The *Nation* makes the preposterous proposition that political opponents should cease to consider and to call each other knaves and scoundrels. What is to become of the noble calling of partisan bushwhackers if this suggestion should be adopted? How is the spirit and "spice" of party newspapers to be kept up? It may be true, as the *Nation* asserts, that a free-trader is not necessarily a freebooter, nor a protectionist a selfish knave: but unless they can call each other such, how is the interest of the public in the subject on which they differ to be kept up? If they are to discuss the question on its merits, and in the tone and temper of gentlemen, they will very speedily be denounced as tedious and insufferable bores. Ask any of the Editors who have been in the business for years if this is not so.

The *Commercial* is evidently mistaken in saying that by rigid economy a "saving might be effected in a single year sufficient to pay one-third of the national debt," since the whole expenses of the department don't amount to a third of that sum. But there is no doubt whatever that a vigorous following of Gen. GRANT's example, in the matter of economy, would contribute largely to relieve the Government from its burdens. Such attempts will, as a matter of course, meet with the most obstinate resistance, but the necessities of the case are so urgent that there ought to be no hesitation in the matter. Gen. GRANT has shown that a great deal can be done to relieve the people in this direction; and other branches of the public service ought to imitate his example.

The reported safety of LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer, affords a most agreeable illustration of the wisdom of doubt. The evidence of his death seemed to be very direct and explicit; it was asserted by one of the men who had been with him in his travels, and who pretended to have been a witness of it. The story was generally believed in England, and only a few scientific men and African travelers, who were better able than the community at large to estimate the value of African testimony, have refused to give it credence. The result fully vindicates their unbelief.

The temporal power of the Papacy has been declining before the spirit of Liberalism ever since the days of the Council of Trent, which gave up all claim to the Greeks, abusively disavowed the protesting Germans and concentrated the power of the Church upon the Latin races. But the formal end of the temporality, a mere question of time, does not at all necessitate a weakening of the Church in its spiritual influence. For, aided by a reaction among the Anglo-Saxon Protestants, its indefatigable devotees have spread its organization until in the English-speaking world alone the Romish Church holds a wider sway than any other hierarchy on the earth—so says the English Archbishop MANNING. In America it is especially vigorous and flourishing, but its advancement here is accompanied with concessions to the individuality of its members granted in no other country. Archbishop PURCELL, of Ohio, utters in a published letter this strange sentiment: "There is no power, human or Divine, that forces a man to believe a religion, or anything else, against his own honest, enlightened convictions. * * * I do not believe the Church has any right to employ force to coerce conscience." That suits us exactly, but how will it please the spiritual powers that be? If the Church moves, as well as the world, what is there to hold on by?

AMUSEMENTS.

Lyric Hall—Thomas' Concerts.

The third concert at this new and attractive place of elevating amusement, introduced Miss HAUCK to audiences heretofore acquainted only with her operatic abilities. It is seldom that an artist who has achieved her greatest successes with the picturesque aids of dress, scenery and romantic story on the regular stage, secures any significant amount of favor when she stands alone, and unadorned by any fictitious helps—on the bare concert platform. But Miss HAUCK is likely to be as popular in the concert-room as on the lyric stage; she sang the waltz air from GOUNOD's "Romeo and Juliette" last evening quite as fervidly as it was uttered the other night at the Academy, and her natural archness and vivacity crept out with every note of the "Batti, batti." The next piece on the programme in the favor of the fine audience was ST. SAENS' Tarantelle air for flute and clarionet, in which Messrs. WENDELSCHAEFER and RIETZEL distinguished themselves. The orchestral pieces were pleasantly varied between dance music by STRAUSS, and overtures of nobler strain by MENDELSSOHN, ATHER and MEYERBEER. VIEUXTEMPS' "Reverie" was given by Mr. THOMAS' band, in a spirit of perfect sympathy with its composer's dreamy vein. The next concert at Lyric Hall will be given on Sunday next.

Matinees To-day.

There will be almost as many performances this afternoon as there will be in the evening. The usual "*matinées*" will be given at Niblo's, at the Broadway Theatre, at Barnum's, at Banvard's, at the Circus, and at Bunyan Hall. At the New-York Theatre there will be an afternoon performance of "Norwood," commencing at 2 o'clock. The "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" will be given at the French Theatre. HAZEL gives a *matinée* also.

Miscellaneous.

The first of the new series of fortnightly promenade concerts by the Seventh Regiment National Guard Band will take place to-night at their armory.

There will be concerts of sacred music at Irving Hall and at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. At the former the programme will be varied with readings from SHAKESPEARE by Mlle. JANAUSCHEK. At Mr. HARRISON's concert Mlle. PAREPA-ROSA is announced to appear.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Mayor's Day—Changes in London—Meeting of Parliament—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

This is Lord Mayor's Day—an occasion of no interest to you, but once of considerable importance in the eyes of citizens of London. The procession which "inaugurated" the new mayoralty was formerly, and till within quite recent times, the great showday of the year. I can remember the time when allegorical figures on cars, and sometimes real live young goddesses, (from ASTLEY's Theatre,) helped to swell the glories of my Lord Mayor's retinue, as he went from his own domain, the City, to Westminster, there to be sworn in by Her Majesty's Judges. The shops were obliged to be closed along the route taken by the civic dignitary, because of the immense mob; all traffic was suspended for hours, and a vast horde of thieves and pickpockets swarmed behind the state coach, howling and yelling, and half stripping any poor wretch who fell in their way. This was the sight which was supposed to fire the ambition of the London apprentices, and animate them with a restless longing to rank themselves among the successors of DICK WHITTINGTON. But the spirit of improvement has been at work. The new Lord Mayor has put down the state coach, abolished the ornamental parts of the procession, and betaken himself to Westminster with little more fuss or parade than Mr. HOFFMAN would display in going from the City Hall to the Clarendon Hotel. The fossils of the City Council were galvanized into momentary energy by these tremendous innovations. Things have, indeed, come to a pretty pass when the Lord Mayor's show is to be voted a bore! But the new incumbent of the office was firm, and the city shopboys must warm up their ambition at some other flame.

Everything is changing wonderfully in London. Those of your readers who saw it years ago, or those who only know it from prints and books published before 1851, would scarcely recognize some of the most interesting streets. Everyone who has ever been under Temple Bar, will remember the blocks of old houses, peaked and gabled, which stood to the left hand going toward the city. They are all gone, and the ground to some distance back is swept clear of the foul old rookeries which covered it, in order to make room for the new law courts. As the leases of the old houses in London fall in, they are pulled down, the street is widened and new shops or mansions are built on the site. *Old* London—the part which I have always found interests and amuses Americans most—will, in the course of another quarter of a century have to be sought for in localities now but rarely explored—such as Rotherhithe and other parts of the river's bank. We shall look as fresh and stately as New-York. The new neighborhoods which are now being created by the Marquis of Westminster, are far superior to anything yet seen in England. There are several old historic places still remaining in the neighborhood of Fleet-street, and the hand of change is not likely to touch them. Among these are the Temple, the gardens of which are as large, if not so full of flowers, as in SHAKESPEARE's time; the Cock Tavern, where JOHNSON often sat, and the old Roman bath near St. Clement Danes—of which bath I was ignorant, (albeit an old stager about town,) until an American friend made me acquainted with it. The Thames embankment, (surely a memorable work,) the underground railway, and the extraordinary system of railway communication of the ordinary kind now being established round the city—these are the works which are fast altering the aspect of London. It is not quite impossible that the old town will by-and-by be as gay as Paris, barring difference of sky and climate. What a day for an American to see London first, this present 9th of November would be! I can imagine his disgust. This morning, while reading the last number of the NEW-YORK TIMES which the mail had brought, I heard the trampling of horses and the strains of a military band. It was a squadron of cavalry passing under the window, and I looked out—but do you think that any of the men or horses were visible? No, not even the shining helmet or the white plumes at the top, could be made out through the thick, rolling cloud of fog. But remember—only one such day has there yet been this year, while every day it has been possible to go out, neither extreme heat nor extreme cold making it unpleasant to have a good ramble among the shops. In this respect the Englishman has nothing to complain of.

We know but little here of the true causes which have been at work to produce the melancholy *fiasco* in Italy, but the papers all write as if the secret springs of NAPOLEON's and VICTOR EMMANUEL's minds were laid bare to their inspection. Nothing can be sadder than the present fate of Italy—her favorite hero a disgraced prisoner, (disgraced as far as royal edicts can disgrace a man;) her patriots shot down by her own soldiery; her King humiliating himself before France, and NAPOLEON alternately threatening and scoffing at the people. Could CAVOUR have lived to see this day it would have killed him; but then it never could have happened had CAVOUR been spared. It needed the shrewd and wary diplomatist and politician to restrain the patriot and soldier. France trimmphs, and none of the things which were anticipated, should NAPOLEON send troops to Rome, have really occurred. So much for political speculation! Italy has not risen against the Emperor—his own subjects are as silent as if they were contented. The stars in their courses seem to fight for LOUIS NAPOLEON, and even this last Italian exploit does him no injury.

Our Parliament opens on the 19th, when it is fervently to be hoped that a shameful and wicked act passed last session will be immediately repealed. You must know that the small tradesmen of London have long been trying to suppress the very numerous class which carry about various commodities for sale in barrows or baskets. In poor neighborhoods the "costermonger" is *more* necessary to the population than the shop-keeper, for he is cheap, his goods are generally sound and wholesome, (not always,) and he brings exactly what a poor woman wants who is struggling to satisfy a hungry family. By some means unknown to me, or to any one else, as it seems, the tradesmen managed to get a clause smuggled into a "Street Traffic Act" last session which will have the effect of absolutely forbidding all these street salesmen from plying their trade. It is said that upward of 50,000 persons will be entirely and hopelessly *ruined* in one day by this unjust, this most monstrous act of Parliament. I am ashamed of my country that such a thing should be possible. But mark—who are at the bottom of this oppression—the aristocracy, the gentry? Not at all—the *petty* trades people—men who pay from $300 to $400 a year for little shops—essentially *workingmen* themselves—these are the tyrants in this particular instance. They prevailed upon the House of Commons to take up their miserable cause, and the House of Commons being intensely ignorant of all such questions, yielded to their importunities without casting a thought upon the class a little lower than the shopkeepers, whom it was dooming to wholesale ruin. The despair and grief of tens of thousands of families are now clamoring at the public ear—the act *must* be repealed. Place a man a little above his fellows, and there is no despot in the world so pitiless, so stubborn, so grinding, so inexorable, as he usually becomes. The shop-keeper who seeks to beggar the poor fellow who sells fruit or toys outside his door is a

greater tyrant than any of those "landed squires" whom I have heard declaimed against in a certain land which shall be nameless! Then the cabmen, too, are greatly outraged by this bill; but their grievances are too long for me to enter into to-day. It appears to me that if the act were swept altogether out of existence, and the chief promoters of it sentenced to hard labor and a diet of bread and water for six months, justice would be done. And the Tories, now the workingman's dearest friend, will come to the protection of the costermonger the week after next. Mr. DISRAELI cannot turn his newly-found brother out into the streets so soon after embracing him.

Every one is very sorry for the "Royal Mail Steam Company," which has just lost eight or nine steamers—fancy eight of the Cunarder's disappearing beneath the sea as suddenly!—by a dreadful hurricane at St. Thomas. This calamity may serve to call attention to the intended withdrawal of the subsidy hitherto paid by the British Government to the chief mail lines. The Cunard Company, among others, loses its allowance. Why? Surely the money was well earned. The service was conducted to the satisfaction of the natives on either side the Atlantic. Americans may sometimes wish for a special line of their own, but I never heard that they were discontented with the way in which the Cunard Company did its work. Why, then, impoverish it? This, too, is a subject likely to come before Parliament at its approaching session. There is a great deal of legislation done everywhere which is altogether opposed to common sense, and we seem to have had rather more than our fair share of it lately.

I am rejoiced to say that we have one historian fit to put by the side of the Rev. BOYNTON, Chaplain to Congress, whom I have hitherto thought inimitable. Our man is a "Rev." also —his name being J. M. NEALE, M. A. There never was such an addle-pated parson as this! He says the most charming things about our own history, in a work just published by him for use in schools. Among other "lessons" for the youthful mind, he lays it down that no power belongs to the people, but comes "directly to the Queen from God;" that the nation formerly wickedly fought against CHARLES I.; that the Revolution (1668) "was a fatal blow to the English Constitution," &c. But the richest part of all relates to you, and to you I accordingly send it:

"As England has been at great expense during this war, it was thought fit that the North American colonists should contribute their share. This the Americans wickedly resisted, and their spirit toward the mother country became worse and worse. It was in a great measure the fault of England. We were right in the dispute; but we had been fearfully wrong in not supplying those vast regions with bishops."

Isn't this delicious? It is the most wonderful passage ever written by the pen of man. Hang up the Rev. NEALE beside the Rev. BOYNTON! You do not come across such men every day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Dickens in Boston—Democratic Element in the M. E. Church—Political.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867.

There was great anxiety on the part of his intimate friends in this city to meet CHARLES DICKENS, the novelist, on his arrival at the Parker House, and do him honor. But the crowd of *literati* that assembled to greet him were disappointed. Alighting from his carriage on its arrival from the steamer, the author of many works, more thoroughly read in America than in England, gave the expectant crowd a "cut," and went immediately to the elegant apartments engaged for him, where he was soon joined by Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Prof. LONGFELLOW, and other literary celebrities. Mr. DICKENS has kindly hinted that he would prefer retirement while in this city, but it is hardly to be expected that he will be allowed to enjoy anything like seclusion. The distinguished novelist is in an excellent state of preservation, and has expressed the thought that he is glad to again find himself on American soil. His first reading will be at the Tremont Temple, on Monday evening, Dec. 2, from his "Christmas Carol," and "Trial," from *Pickwick*. The rush for tickets to his readings was immense, and they were all exhausted in one day. People stood for hours in the cold to secure the necessary pasteboard, and if there ever was speculation in "chances" it is apparent in this case. Disappointed ones find no trouble in buying tickets now for $10 apiece, and even $20 have been paid for a single admission. Speculators have made a good thing by the arrangements for disposing of tickets. One man is known to have hired a dozen or more persons to buy tickets, and paying them a small commission for the service rendered, realized some $3,000 by the transaction. Of course, there is no small amount of suppressed indignation on the part of hundreds of persons who have for a long time anticipated the coming of DICKENS, but who are now compelled to either waive the readings until another time, or purchase tickets at exorbitant prices from second or third hands. On board the *Cuba* Mr. DICKENS entertained the passengers with readings, for amusement, and at the end of the trip made one of his characteristic speeches. To accommodate the disappointed, Mr. DICKENS has consented to give two extra readings.

THE STATE ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

The vote in this State at the recent election has just been counted. For Governor, ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK received 98,306 votes, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS 70,369; majority for BULLOCK, 27,946. The Republican candidates for State officers are elected by still larger majorities. WM. CLAFLIN, Lieutenant-Governor, is reëlected by a majority of 31,854; OLIVER WARREN, Secretary of State, 33,946. JACOB H. LAND, Treasurer, 36,639; HENRY S. BRIGGS, Auditor, 33,137; CHAS. ALLEN, Attorney-General, 34,164. Of the Senators-elect in Suffolk County, three are classed as Democrats and License, two as Democratic-Republicans and License, and one as Republican and License. Of the forty Senators, 28 are Republicans; Democrats, 12; Licensemen, 28; Prohibitionists, 12. The State Temperance Alliance have lately resolved that they are "unalterably opposed" to a license law. It will be seen by the new Senate-elect that the people are largely in favor of a license law. It is worthy of notice that, in view of the strong feeling in favor of repudiating prohibition, the religious Press accept the "situation" in a spirit of magnanimity, and expresses itself as willing to coöperate with the friends of license in securing, by healthy legislation, a law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors that shall suit all and offend none. The vote for Representatives, as counted, does not affect the political complexion of the House, as already reported.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening an interesting meeting was held in behalf of the movement for uniting the laity with the clergy in the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This movement is a significant one. The Methodist Episcopal Church, as a denominational power, has a great influence in the land, and hence any important action on the part of it is not without general interest. Bishop SIMPSON was the principal speaker at the meeting. In an eloquent address he essayed to show that a more effective constitutional union of the clergy and laity would promote the interests of the Church, and showed that the "high church party" and the "low church party" in the denomination were gradually coming together to shake hands over a union on this subject. Mr. WESLEY thought that "Methodism is a Child of Providence," yet his nationality and education precluded his adopting a form of government suitable to the genius of a modern democratic people. The association of the lay element would not impair the itinerancy or conflict with the cardinal doctrines of the Church. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to promote the movement. It is probable that this important subject will be presented at the next General Conference of the Church. It is believed that the introduction of the lay element into the legislation of the Church will give an unprecedented impulse to its prosperity.

The principal event to-day was the introduction of pure water into the neighboring city of Chelsea. Is Dead as Chelsea' has by this event been buried in the past. The festivities were on quite an extensive scale and the occasion was made a holiday. There was a procession, music, speeches, dinner, and illuminations in the evening. Chelsea has been trying since 1861 to have pure water, but it was not until 1865 that any active steps were taken in the matter. The water is brought through eighteen miles of pipe, from Mystic Pond, and across a river a mile wide. The total expense, strange to say, fell within the estimated cost, $308,000. The City of Charlestown is also supplied with water from the same source. VIGIL.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Naturalization of Voters.

Yesterday was the last day for naturalizing foreigners who desire to vote at the coming City election. The business has been by no means as brisk as it was prior to the State election, yet the Superior and Common Pleas Courts at Chambers, for three or four days past, have been mainly occupied in examining and swearing in the new candidates for citizenship. It is estimated that about 1,200 have taken out their papers since the election on the first Tuesday of this month.

German Republican Club—Mr. Darling Indorsed.

The German Radical Republican Club, of the Twentieth Assembly District, met last night in Giesen's Saloon, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. The nomination of Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING as candidate for Mayor was unanimously indorsed, and W. A. DOOLEY was nominated for Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District. The latter signified his acceptance of the nomination. The meeting was then adjourned until next Monday evening.

Republican School Conventions.

The Radical Republican School Convention of the First District met last evening at No. 78 Hudson-street, and nominated JAMES P. DUFFIGNAC for School Commissioner.

The Republican School Convention of the Fourth School District, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, met Thursday evening and unanimously nominated for Commissioner for the long term JAMES J. BURNETT, (of the firm of JACKSON & BURNETT & Co.,) and THEODORE TOOKER for the short term, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of JAMES L. MILLER, Esq. A Committee was appointed to notify the gentlemen of their nomination.

Constitutional Democratic Mayoralty Convention—Mayor Hoffman Nominated.

This Convention met at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street last evening, Mr. JOHN L. NOYES presiding. JOHN T. HOFFMAN was nominated unimously for Mayor.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. HOFFMAN, acquaint him of his nomination, and invite him to visit the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, the Chairman, Mr. NOYES, made a brief speech, in which he extolled the merits of the nominee, and advocated his claims on the people as their next Chief Magistrate.

Mr. LIEBENAU spoke of the objects of the party, and expressed himself in favor of the aims sought.

Mayor HOFFMAN, upon entering the room, was received with hearty applause. Addressing the meeting, he said he had been surrounded with difficulties of all kinds, and if anything had gone wrong he was not responsible for it. The charge from some that the Mayor was responsible for the extra taxes was as false as false could be. He closed by saying that those who were in favor of having for Mayor a man who ignored all the rules of order and government need not vote for him. He concluded amid great applause, and the meeting adjourned.

Tammany Councilmanic Conventions.

The following was the action of the Tammany Councilmanic Conventions that met last evening:

The Convention of the Fifth District met at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and nominated JOHN MACK, of the Ninth Ward; PATRICK GINNEY, Sixteenth Ward; THOMAS CANARY, Eighth Ward; JOHN HANSON, Fifteenth Ward; PETER CULKIN, Ninth Ward.

The Fourth District Convention nominated Wm. Pigrott, Jeremiah O'Brien, John Stacom, Bryan Reilly and James Monaghan.

The German Tammany Convention of the Fourth District nominated Patrick Lysaght in lieu of John Stacom.

The Sixth District Convention adjourned.

The Seventh District Convention nominated Jas. Thompson, John Seammel, Michael Fay, James Reynolds and B. K. Murphy.

The Eighth District Convention nominated John Hart, Bernard Gilligan, James Cunningham, Jr., John Reynolds and Charles Feitner.

Chase and Fenton Meeting.

Last evening a meeting was held at No. 274 Grand-street of the electors of the Eighth Assembly District, who favor the nomination, by the Republican Party, of Chief-Justice CHASE and Gov. FENTON for President and Vice-President. The prospectus for an organization to further the objects of the meeting, to be known as the Union Republican Campaign Club, was signed by John W. Farmer, Thos. O. Carter, Samuel A. Roberts, Joseph Bagot, Samuel Cool, George Murphy and a few others.

Mozart Councilmanic Convention.

This organization met last evening at No. 809 Third-avenue, and made the following nominations: Twelfth Ward—JOHN HART. Nineteenth Ward—DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Jr., and B. GALLIGAN. Twenty-second Ward—JOHN REYNOLDS and CHAS. FEITNER.

Republican Aldermanic Nomination.

At Oriental Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton-streets, JAMES SEARLE, Esq., was nominated for Alderman of the Eighth District last evening.

Tammany School Convention.

PATRICK DUNICA was nominated by the Tammany Hall Ward School Convention of the Twelfth Ward, as School Trustee.

Official Canvass in Kings County.

The official canvass of the recent election is as follows in Kings County: For Secretary of State—McKean, 17,787; Nelson, 22,472. For Mayor of the City—Bliss, (Rep.,) 20,588; Kalbfleisch, (Dem.,) 22,771; Talmadge, (Ind.,) 3,610. For Assembly, eight Democrats are elected and one Republican, as follows: First District—Burns, 3,837; Parker, 1,864. Second District—Andrews, 2,663; Sanderson, 2,864. Third District—Keady, 2,493; O'Keeffe, 1,641; Kelbler, 820. Fourth District—Mallison, 4,836; Bradshaw, 1,653. Fifth District—Jones, 2,859; Parson, 2,603. Sixth District—Worth, (Rep.,) 2,229; Raber, 2,199. Seventh District—Smith, 3,302; Buckridge, 1,866. Eighth District—Tower, 2,587; Austin, 2,495. Ninth District—Jacobs, 4,081; Gaischard, 1,601. RABER complains of fraud and threatens to contest the election.

Brooklyn Grant Club.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Warders assembled last evening at Una Hall, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. Over fifty persons attended, many of whom were Democrats. The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. H. K. SMITH, Vice-President, who called the meeting to order. Messrs. BOGGS, HIGGINS and HILL spoke in favor of the object of the meeting, after which a number of persons entered their names on the roll-list. The meeting adjourned to a week from Monday.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—A few of the members of this organization visited the institutions at Blackwell's Island yesterday. After viewing all that was to be seen, they partook of a substantial luncheon in the ancient banquet-hall of the *Decemviri*, and returned to the City well pleased with their excursion. Commissioner JAS. B. NICHOLSON did the honors of the occasion, and received the thanks of the party through its spokeswoman, Mrs. DALL.

Lock-Stitch vs. Twisted-Loop Stitch.

We have used *Lock-Stitch* Sewing-Machines, and have had more or less *difficulty* with them. For several months past we have been using the *Twisted-Loop Stitch* Machine, and are so well pleased with it that we willingly give it our commendation. It is simple, sews all kinds of fabrics without difficulty, and does not get out of order. The seam is strong, and washes and wears well. We are satisfied with the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, and would not exchange it for any other.—Brooklyn, N. D., Nov. 4, 1867.

Mrs. D. Allen,	Miss Mary C. Eveleth,
Mrs. S. M. Seaman,	Mrs. Sarah M. Bedell,
Mrs. R. Lindsay,	Mrs. J. H. Bedell,
Mrs. Eliza Hillary.	—*Adv.*

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

The Criterion of Fine Taste.—"She uses the extract of the 'NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.'" is a remark that extinguishes all doubts as to a lady's taste in perfumes. What the "America" was among yachts, this extract is among its would-be rivals—"so far first that it has no second." Manufactured by PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

Beautiful Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

Mettam's Galvano-Electro

METALLIC INSOLES
CURE RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET, &c.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS, 434 Broadway, New-York.

Brownlee's One Disease External Remedy will cure spinal derangements, nervous rheumatism, paralytic limbs, neuralgia; one bottle will cure fifty cases when in the face. For sale (only) by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Simple but Effectual.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

The Sangrado System.

When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak, he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker, he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A great many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature decay HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength, and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life. For sale by all druggists. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter.

Send for circular.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and over more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Marching on!

Constantly advancing in public favor, throughout the United States, the British Colonies and Spanish America, and needing no

Flourish of Trumpets

to proclaim its success, that standard article,
ORISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
is now far ahead of any preparation of the class. People of Fashion, as long as they understand the terrible consequences entailed by the use of metallic and caustic preparation, and admit the superiority of this famous vegetable Dye. Manufactory No. 68 Maiden-lane. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Genin's Hats and Furs.

Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants. Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 629 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Only Perfect Sewing Machine that makes a garment entire. The new and wonderful combination button-hole and sewing machine; perfect, beautiful and simple. The best in the world. Call and see it. No. 463 Broadway.

A. A.—Meteoric Showers have created a great sensation throughout the world, but the latest discovery is a COW-MILKER in the milky way. This wonderful invention, which is a complete success, is freely shown at the office call. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE CO., No. 208 Broadway.

The Waters from the Nassau Spring cure gravel and diseases of the kidney, bladder and genital organs, rheumatism, eruptions of the skin, &c. General Depot, No. 365 Bowery, corner of 6th-st.

Reform for Ladies. Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. Depot No. 207 Broadway.

Holland and Gilt Window Shades, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, WEATHER STRIPS TERRUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 280 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—HARRIS & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The attention of ladies desirous of viewing the most elaborate
LACE CURTAINS
ever manufactured (for designs see *Godey's Lady's Book* for November) is invited to an importation just received by Mr. I. E. WALLAVEN, No. 486 Broadway. For beauty, elegance and comparative cheapness these embroideries are unsurpassed.

MARRIED.

ABBEY—HAVENS.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at the Middle Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, ALFRED ABBEY to RACHEL C., daughter of Asher C. Havens, all of this City.

BROWN—MASON.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Wm. H. Benjamin, LEWIS M. BROWN to GERTRUDE, daughter of Henry Mason, Esq., of Rossville, S. I.

BERGEN—FLETCHER.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at Calvary Church, New-York, by Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., CHARLES M. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to SUSIE A. FLETCHER, step-daughter of Henry Party, Esq., of New-York.

NICHOLS—JARVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. R. Sanford, ISAAC NICHOLS to Miss MAGGIE M., daughter of the late Samuel Jarvis, all of Brooklyn.

THOMPSON—WILLCOX.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. S. Twombly, CURTIS THOMPSON, of Stratford, Conn., to M. LOUISE, eldest daughter of James Willcox, Esq.

VAN NESS—GOOD.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. J. R. Rodgers, GEORGE G. VAN NESS to ANNIE M., daughter of C. J. Good, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 21, SARAH H., wife of Joseph G. Allen.

Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church, Fairfield, on Monday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11¼ o'clock.

BABCOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, HENRY ADAMS, only son of Benjamin and Susan A. Babcock, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 153 West 23d-st., on Saturday morning, the 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock.

COOPER.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, MARY, wife of John Cooper, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 63 Jane-st., without further notice. Funeral services commence at 12½ P. M.

EDGAR.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, WILLIAM EDGAR, son of Daniel M. and J. Edgar, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, on Saturday morning, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

HALL.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, Mr. ISAAC HALL, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 768 3d-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McLEAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, Mrs. MATILDA McLEAN, daughter of the late John Grant, and widow of the late Thomas M. McLean, aged 58 years.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 371 Union-st., Brooklyn.

MERLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, MINNIE D., only daughter of Caroline R. and the late S. H. Meeker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye by the 11¾ o'clock New-Haven train, where carriages will be in attendance.

ODELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, at the residence of John C. Baxter, her son-in-law, MARY ODELL, widow of the late Jonathan Odell, of Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in the 94th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Petersburgh for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

POLLEN.—Of heart disease, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, GEORGE POLLEN, aged 39 years, son of Mr. George P. Pollen, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RABINEAU.—On Friday, Nov. 22, JACOB RABINEAU, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 24 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

STEVENSON.—On Friday, Nov. 22, at the residence of his mother, No. 71 Perry-st., THOMAS ROBERT STEVENSON, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—On Friday, Nov. 22, LETTICIA THOMAS, wife of C. M. Thomas, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hempstead, L. I., papers please copy.

VAN LOAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, at Athens, Greene County, N. Y., EDWARD N. VAN LOAN, in the 41st year of his age.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 21, SUSANNAH WRIGHT, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 23, from the Episcopal Church. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His good providence, to remove from our midst Brother WILLIAM L. EDGAR, a member of this Chapter, beloved by all of us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death the Chapter has lost an excellent friend and supporter, who by his genial manner won the respect and affection of his brethren, and by his worthy coöperation and support in advancing the interests of this Chapter and of the Order has deservedly won our most affectionate love and esteem.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the Chapter for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother, and be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and in the College paper.

By order of A Chapter, Fraternity of Delta Psi.

At a special meeting of the class of 1870 of Columbia College held Nov. 22, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our beloved friend and class-mate, WILLIAM LORILLARD EDGAR; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this affliction we recognize the hand of an all-wise Providence, and while submitting to our loss, feel constrained to express in this manner our appreciation of his many noble qualities as a friend and eminent abilities as a student.

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathy to his afflicted family; that we attend his funeral as a body, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

GEORGE L. PEABODY,
ISAAC C. BARRETT,
SETH LOW, } Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE—MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful Companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent the largest and most valuable corporate property in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" the second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief:

1. The early completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in $5,000,000 upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad Bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 60 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OCT. 28, 1867.

WINTER CLOTHING.
WINTER CLOTHING.
The best stock finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
P. S. BALDWIN
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. HOYT, who has so long ranked among the best dentists of the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish, and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 678 Broadway, near 18th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALLED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVINGTON BROTHERS.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE of CLOTHING, ready-made and to order, a clearing out of ready-made stock. If the price don't suit make an offer, cash down, at
McKINLEY'S,
No. 505 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
BRANCH OFFICE NO. 49 LIBERTY-ST.
90,000 VOLUMES.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
HUNDREDS OF COPIES OF MISS MUHLBACH'S NOVELS.
400 PERIODICALS IN THE READING ROOM
10,000 MEMBERS.
BOOKS DELIVERED TO MEMBERS AT THEIR RESIDENCES.
TERMS—To Clerks $1 Initiation and $3 Annual Dues.
To all others $5 a year.

FOR SALE—A FILM OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM
has been used with great success for nearly
HALF A CENTURY
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
and every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by all druggists.

INVALIDS' WHEEL CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT DOOR USE, FROM $30.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent easy-running horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE SLAVE SONGS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

This most remarkable book contains 136 Songs with the Music, as sung by the slaves of the South on the plantations and at their religious gatherings.

Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price—$1 50.

A. SIMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 Duane-st., New-York.

A NEW NUMBER READY.
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
INCOMPARABLY
THE BEST FAMILY PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
READY THIS MORNING, CONTAINS
THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF A THRILLING STORY,
THE ITALIAN BRAVO.
THE ITALIAN BRAVO.
BY A FAMOUS AUTHOR.
UNDER THE HARROW,
UNDER THE HARROW.
BY P. HAMILTON MYERS.
AWAITING THE SIGNAL,
AWAITING THE SIGNAL.
BY SCOTT R. SHERWOOD.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
BY AUGUSTIN DALY.
READ THE ITALIAN BRAVO,
READ THE LITTLE BOYS,
IN THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
'TIS ONE OF THE MOST
INTENSELY EXCITING ROMANCES EVER ISSUED.
THE ABOVE-NAMED TOUCHING STORIES
WITH FAMOUS SKETCHES,
FAMOUS EDITORIALS,
SPLENDID EDITORIALS,
WILD ADVENTURES,
AND AMUSING ANECDOTES,
RENDER THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF THE AGE.
Price, 6 cents. Subscriptions, $3 a year.
GEO. MUNRO & CO.,
No. 137 William-st., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

I.
PICKWICK PAPERS. By CHARLES DICKENS.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask
Registered '81...	112¾	113	Gold	139¼	139¾
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	June, 7-30s	105¼	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104¾	105	July, 7-30s	105¼	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	103	108¼	U.S. 3 p ct. Cert.	100⅜	100⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105¼	105¼	Oct., comp'ds, '64	119¾	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105¾	106¼	Dec., comp'ds, '64	119¾	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65,	107¼	107⅜	May, comp'ds, '65	117¾	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107¼	107⅜	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116¾	116¾
5-20 Reg.	100⅜	100⅝	Sept., comp'ds, '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon,	101¾	101¾	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115¾	116

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOLDERS OF 10-40 COUPONS have now a favorable opportunity to exchange them for REGISTERED STOCK thereby gaining ONE PER CENT. Certificates furnished immediately.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND

GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7-30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7-30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

S. W. BARNARD,

BANKER,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

Securities, Gold, &c., bought and sold.

DEPOSITS and BALANCES ACCOUNTS invited—Interest allowed. Commercial Paper and Business securities negotiated. Collections promptly made at lowest rates. BANKERS and CORRESPONDENTS receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, ranging from 4 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

1868.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

No. 80 Lombard-st.,

London, Eng.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a large amount of matter of value to Importers, Shippers, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make the Circular the best issued.

☞ To be had gratis on application as above.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

At the New-York Stock Exchange,

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

No. 54 William-st.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;

Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;

Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;

Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)

La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)

Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)

Wanted at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Benning Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,830, making the total incumbrance $3,889,830, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 19, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the State's Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: 'Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding said election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CARPEN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE Eight per cent. bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama. M. K. JESUP & CO.,

No. 13 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN LAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Nov. 22, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 70 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 70 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $650,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and Common Stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional part of such shares. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS, held on the 4th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW,
HORACE GRAY,
EDWARD A. WRIGHT,
EDGAR H. RICHARDS,
B. D. HUTTON,
GRACIE KING,
DAYTON OGDEN,

and the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election:

WILLIAM H. GUION,
EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2. The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 16th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec 16.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.

D. H. MESSIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

E. H. MACIAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

R. M. BALLANTYNE'S ENTERTAINING

LIBRARY FOR BOYS.

Comprising, in a neat box, new editions of the four following volumes. 12mo, illustrated. $6.

THE YOUNG FUR TRADERS.

THE CORAL ISLAND; a Tale of the Pacific.

UNGAVA; a Tale of Esquimaux Land.

MARTIN RATTLER; a Boy's Adventures in Brazil.

A NEW BOOK BY CAPT. MAYNE REID.

QUADRUPEDS. A Book of Zoology for Boys. 16mo. Profusely illustrated by William Harvey. Muslin, extra. $1.

Any of the above mailed free on receipt of price by the Publishers.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

NO. 137 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the increase and opening of the stock books, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN BARNES, plaintiff, against JESSE P. BRUNDAGE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 103 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, with interest from the 14th day of August, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

Dated Nov. 9, 1867.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of November, 1867.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
n23 law6w*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:

No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 57 West Broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 19 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.

By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses; One 20x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 20x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to

J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,

Or to

WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 120 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN RAYMOND-STREET, BROOKlyn, with possession, a brown-stone house handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; $12,000; three-fourths on mortgage for three years. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN FOURTH-PLACE, BROOKlyn, a three-story house, marble trimmings; price $7,000; will rent for $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 256 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter G. Ligon; situated on main line Kensnah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of Jay Gould, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS S. LYON,
JOHN JAY WOOD,
Executors.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, THE SPLENdid villa formerly owned and occupied by Frank A. Palmer, Esq., with ornamental grounds, beautiful shrubbery and shade, and abundant fruit trees; two acres of ground, running from Central-av. to the river. Price $30,000, which is only the value of the improvements, giving furniture and land for nothing, as the owner is leaving the State. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to rent for the season or year, by BLAKEWELL & SMITH. No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF New-York, a place for about $5,000; must have more than a small piece of ground with it. Address, Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway, or Real Estate Exchange, No. 1,142 Broadway. Open day and evening.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a first-class house, completely furnished; fine outbuildings; possession during November. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st., or on the premises, Harrison-st., to JOHN BURGESS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, $16 PER MONTH, AT No. 141 Fifth-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., one block from Fulton-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN NEW-York, Harlem, Brooklyn, Staten Island and other points near the City. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good neighborhood; all modern improvements; convenient to four lines of cars; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 226 West 12th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from the City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, HAVENS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Liberty-st. (now the office) of ABM. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 26 Broad-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, PARlor floor and basement, suitable for a doctor or private family. No. 5 Rivington-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST IMPORTED,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARD CASES, &C.,

IN

IVORY, PEARL & TORTOISE SHELL

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. PALTENGHI & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,

Basement No. 5 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway.

Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, boned turkeys, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to and punctually delivered in any part of the City.

J. PALTENGHI. O. RAFFA. L. MAZZETTI.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.

Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Surgical Journal*. Office hours from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL NEWSpapers published in any of the Northern States, can be had for 25 cents, or a complete set for $2. Go to ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, ADJUSted and balanced: merchants not employing a bookkeeper can have their books kept on reasonable terms. Address ACCOUNTANT, Office No. 1,208 Broadway.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLAGER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of ELIZABETH McNALLY, she will confer a favor by calling on her brother, DANIEL McNALLY, No. 320 6th-av., as he has some money of hers in his possession, from California.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY IN HIGH SOCIAL POSITION, owning a first-class house near Madison Park, will furnish a fine room, with board, to a person of unexceptionable character, for the use of $6,000 for a few months; good security will be given for the money; arrangements may be made to accommodate two persons with board; also the use of a fine carriage and horses will be included, if desirable. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, FOR THE WINTER, in a family where there are few or no other boarders, one furnished room on second floor, with board and fire, and privilege of breakfast in room. Terms easy, and locality respectable and accessible. References given and required. Address X, Box No. 932 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER in a private family or first-class boarding-house, for a family of eight persons; (four children;) four rooms required; three communicating. Address, stating terms and location, to R. N. K., Box No. 3,321 New-York Post-office.

A PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY FURnished, in a first-class private house, with choice of two rooms on second floor and private table, if required; rare chance for a refined family who wishes to enjoy the comforts of a quiet home. Apply at No. 29 East 15th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.

ELEGANT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 18th-st., a few doors from Irving-place; house first class in every respect; all modern improvements; references.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS desires a pleasant well furnished room for the Winter; with or without partial board; between 10th and 36th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; private family preferred. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,861 General Post-office.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, second-story, front, most centr l location, near 5th-av., with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a neatly furnished room, with board for the Winter; private family preferred; reference given and required. Address, stating particulars, G. L., Box No. 2,333 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN the most desirable part of Harlem, near 5th-av., would rent a pleasant room on second-story, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Address HAREM, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTing of parlor and one or two bedrooms to rent with board, in West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; references given and required. Address A., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on first floor; also two single rooms, to let to gentlemen, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN family will let handsome rooms, with first-class board, at No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Prices moderate.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, in a private family near Union-square. Address W. B. W., Box 2,875 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT No. 352 West 15th-st., desire to rent one or two nicely furnished rooms, without board; neighbourhood good; terms moderate.

GOOD BOARD NEAR THE COOPER Institute; large and small rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at half the price of the hotels. Apply at No. 73 7th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second-story back room, furnished, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast; references required. Apply at No. 348 West 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 145 West 15th-st.

NO. 26 EAST TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR from University-place.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with private table; single rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, furnished; also a front parlor and bed-room on third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let on parlor floor; also one on third floor; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH.—Parlor and bedrooms, nicely furnished, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—LARGE FRONT room to let on third floor; also, hall room on second floor: near 28th-st., adjoining Coleman House.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished hall room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—First floor parlor suite of rooms complete to let, with private table only.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.—A Rooms neatly furnished. No. 303 West 20th-st., New-York.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without private table. References exchanged. No. 26 East 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room in a fine locality. Can be seen after 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 1,414 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st.

FIRST SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 47 Bond-st.

TO LET—FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ADjoining, on third story, unfurnished. House No. 20 East 14th-st., between University-place and 4th-av.

WANTED—BOARD IN EXCHANGE OR PART payment for musical instruction by a first-class professor. Address A. B., No. 694 Broadway, room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board, with a private family, below 12th-st. Address A. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, with a genteel private family. No. 114 West 29th-st., new number, (70 old,) near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, without board, a handsomely furnished room, second floor, private family.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM AT NO. 65 Prince-st., for gentlemen only, near Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. Apply at No. 401 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH board in a private family; location desirable, at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR FOUR persons; also for gentleman and wife, 34 West 29th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES

BOUGHT BY G. C. ALLEN,

NO. 415 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of WILLIAM BRACKETT, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before JOHN FITCH, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, and that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 29th sections of the act of 2d March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place, that cause may be shown against the said discharge.

Dated NEW-YORK

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON.........SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.........SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.........SATURDAY, Dec. 14

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY......Dec. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 46 North River, for Antwerp direct, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, carrying cabin passengers only.
Rate of passage $100 currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$150
Second Cabin Passage.........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage.........70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.........Nov. 20
TIBERIA.........Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........80
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CIRCASSIAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW-YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship
NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY,
will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on
MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
connecting at Panama with the new steamship
OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,

Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship
———, Capt. ———,
will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on ———, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will follow on the 30th inst.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. R. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MOSELY IRON BRIDGE AND ROOF COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 116 WILLIAM-ST.
WROUGHT-IRON BRIDGES,
BUILDINGS,
ROOFS,
CORRUGATED SHUTTERS AND DOORS.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST—THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT (Spiritualist) known is the original Mme. BYRON, just returned from Paris; tells past, present and future; has that wonderful French secret; causes love and speedy marriages. Ladies, $1. Office No. 101 13th-st., corner of 4th-av.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, the 25th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:
60,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE; 20,000 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 40,000 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
Bids to be made duty paid.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the coffee and salt must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Nov. 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 26th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.
Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.
The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.
About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.
The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.
The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.
Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.
All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect,
U. S. Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.
TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be $1,000.
Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DeGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction.
POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
and following days, at 6¾ o'clock P. M. each day.
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
of Mr. George A. Elliot, of Newburgh. A choice and elegant collection of books, comprising several thousand volumes of the best English and American editions. A large number of superbly illustrated works, and a general assortment of works in the various departments, the greater part in rich and elegant bindings. Without reserve, as above.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 25th and 26th,
At 7 o'clock P. M., each day.
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
COMPRISING A VERY
VALUABLE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS.
Many books relating to the early history of America.
PRIVATELY PRINTED AND EXTRA ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
(Many in Elegant Bindings.)
Among which may be mentioned Rapin's History of England, six volumes, folio, with many hundred extra plates inserted, some very scarce and valuable; Walton and Cotton's Angler, imp. 8vo, extra illustrations, half-morocco, elegant; Lossing's History of the United States, two volumes, imp. 8vo, half-morocco, extra plates inserted; Boydell's folio edition of Hume's England, 10 volumes; Valpy's original edition of Shakespeare, 15 volumes, cloth, uncut; Heath's Memoirs, 8vo, sheep; Shaw's Illuminated Dresses, 2 volumes, 4to, half-morocco; Walpole's Letters, 8 volumes, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the
NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant:)

120 iron tanks.	123 iron hoop barrels.
50 boats.	50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
33 lots chairs, bureaus, tables, settees, &c.	25 bales oakum soakings.
	17 Narrow axes.
54 scale beams.	2,500 feet leather hose.
15 iron tanks.	6,650 feet rubber hose.
46 scoop shovels.	5 platform scales.
5 jack screws.	Lot rubber belting.
Lot old canvas.	66 zinc and tin cans.
Lot scrap rubber.	15 iron vices.

Log slates, screw-wrenches, hammers, chisels, saws, paints and brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Chain Cables—Four chain cables, stud link, 2⅛ inches, 90 fathoms long.
The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant.
Terms, cash, United States currency, at time of sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood wardrobes, centre tables; black walnut suites in green and crimson reps; oak extension table, oak cain-seat chairs; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.; oil-cloths, window-shades, gilt and black walnut cornices, &c.
ALSO,
Mahogany three-quarter billiard table.
250 Ladd & Webster sewing-machines, without tables, entirely new and in good order.
ALSO,
Mortgagee sale of books and fancy goods.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:
55,162½ pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats (damaged.)
30 yards Buckram.
Terms cash in Government funds. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.
The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Q. M. U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 41 West 38th-st., north side, near 5th-av.; the house is first-class and in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; immediate possession will be given.
Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 23, 1867,
At 11 o'clock,
by
THORNE & DE CAMP, Auctioneers,
No. 41 Worth-st.,
Large and attractive sale of fine wines and liquors, put up especially for family use by a well-known importing house. Each lot guaranteed as represented.
Particular attention invited.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 23, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River.
459 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
433 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, cargo brig *Ebe*, from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON AVENUE A AND EAST 17TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of MICHAEL NEY SALMON and WM. MULLANY, Executors and Trustees of Jas. Salmon, deceased:
AVENUE A—The valuable five-story brick building and lot No. 302 Avenue A, southeast corner 20th-st. Building 23 by 95.6 feet, covering the entire lot.
EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable lot with two-story house and stable, new No. 430 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Lot 25 by 92 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME RESIDENCES AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom: Three-story and basement frame house, filled in with brick, in Grand-st., next to corner 1st-st., Newburgh, N. Y.; inside and outside shutters; house 25x35, with two wings; lot 110x125; six minutes' walk from depot and dock; gas and water; tin roof; eighteen rooms; every variety of fruit. Also, two-story and French roof brick house and lot, southwest corner Grand and 1st sts., Newburgh, N. Y.; five minutes' walk from dock; house 44x34; lot 115x112.2; gas, furnace, range, hot and cold water throughout; slate roof; bath-room and water-closets; sixteen rooms. For particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 113 WEST 27TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST 27TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 113 West 27th-st., north side, near 6th-av.; house 20x46 feet, and extension of 12 feet; in fine order, and has all the modern improvements; immediate possession; lot 20x98.9.
$7,600 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 WEST 35TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 35TH-ST.—The first-class three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 48 West 35th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th-avs.; house is 20x60 feet, in perfect order, (recently overhauled,) and contains all the conveniences; possession immediately; lot 20x98.9; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJOR-GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Government Yards, Battery, New-York, say
7 Horses,
4 Ambulances and other Government property.
Terms cash in Government funds.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
BY JOHNSON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.:
A large and general assortment of fine rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, enameled suites, mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lounges, sofas, chairs, &c. Also, rosewood grand-action piano-forte. 50,000 genuine imported cigars; 50 dozen fine old Madeira and sherry wines. Catalogues now ready at 62 Liberty-st.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS—Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.........MAX MARETZEK
A CARD.
The Director has the honor to submit to the public and subscribers the following letter, received to-day:
Max Maretzek, Esq.:
SIR: We, the undersigned, as a deputation of the members of the Chorus, with full power from all of them, do hereby request you to forget the misunderstanding of Monday last, and beg you to continue the opera season, assuring you of our good will and cooperation. Hoping that the public may also forget the occurrence and appreciate our efforts in future, we remain, respectfully yours, G. BANFI,
S. VITALE, L. SCHNEEBERGER, G. MILANO.
In consequence of the receipt of the above communication, the Director begs to announce for
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 25,
GOUNOD'S GRAND OPERA OF
ROMEO E GIULIETTA,
with the same cast as on its first representation except that
SIGNOR F. BELLINI
has accepted the part of Mercutio, in order to give greater strength and brilliancy to the ensemble.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, at 8,
Reappearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
Box office and other ticket offices now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

Director.........MAX MARETZEK
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE NIGHT,
On which occasion will be produced selections from
ROMEO AND JULIET,
AND
MACBETH.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in the two characters of Juliet and Lady Macbeth.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director
Reappearance of
MLLE. TOSTEE.
UNBOUNDED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT ONE,
and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
La Grand Duchesse.........Mlle. Tostee
Fritz.........Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul.........Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck.........Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum.........Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog.........Mons. Valter
Nepomuc.........Mons. Monier
Wanda.........Mlle. De Felcourt
Iza.........Mlle. de Bongars
Amelie.........Mlle. Monier
Olga.........Mlle. Mathilde
Charlotte.........Mlle. Susanne
Officier.........Mons. Chopin
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 23,
LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701, Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114, and Cochran's, No. 896 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

STEINWAY HALL.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
L. F. HARRISON.........DIRECTOR
Reappearance for one night only of the celebrated and favorite prima donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
together with the following eminent artists:
Signor Ferranti.........Baritone
Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer.........Pianist
Mr. Carl Rosa.........Violinist
Mr. W. R. Johnston.........Organist
Mr. G. W. Colby.........Conductor
THE PRICE OF TICKETS WILL REMAIN AS USUAL. For sale at Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and General Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER
Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Sec., N. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, piano, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

AT $3 50 WRITING; BOOKKEEPING, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $20. No. 62 Bowery and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. King—Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO LADIES FOR French and music, near the City; one for French and drawing, in Massachusetts; lady for English and Latin in high school, near the City; two principals for academies in New-York and Connecticut; principal for public school on Hudson, and one for New-England; male assistant in New-York City public school, $1,400; several classical assistants for boarding schools; West Point man for military school. All who seek positions should have "American School Institute's" Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
This week will be presented
THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA OF
ADAM AND EVE;
OR,
THE SAILOR'S DREAM.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY,
LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA,
RECENTLY ADDED,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, Nov. 23,
Last night of Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy entitled
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. G. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss J. DAY, and Miss E. MONELL.
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled

MAUD'S PERIL,

having been purchased by Mr. Wallack, it will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
with beautiful scenery, appropriate appointments, costumes, and an excellent cast.
The attraction of the STANDARD PLAYS continuing unabated, due notice will be given of their repetition. They are suspended for the present in order that the Manager may present to the public
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA.........Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
JASON.........Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS.
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Increased Attractions. Two New Ballets.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
the wonderful magic crystal fountain, introduced by Prof. Mosster, from Berlin, in M. Ronzani's ballet, entitled LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Romantic ballet danced by
GUISEPPENA MORLACCHI,
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the
SEVEN PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES,
AND M. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
in the Spectacular Drama of the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE AT ONE.
FRENCH THEATRE TO-DAY.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

ORATORIOS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS
of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
J. E. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets, with reserved seats.........$1 50
Can be obtained at all the music-stores, General Tickets, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
The sale of subscription tickets will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

HARTZ, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.—No. 806 Broadway. Eleven nights at DODWORTH HALL THIS EVENING, at 8, SATURDAY at 2½. MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. THE REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT will be introduced with other novel illusions. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering's Piano is used. Matinee, children half price. Doors open at 2.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES TO LET—AT $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 a month, or for sale cheap; three first-class new 7-octave. Music taught and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN IMPORTED UPright piano, of excellent tone and workmanship. Inquire of J. HESS, No. 273 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
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THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Grand Crow Council—Interesting Speeches by Bear's Tooth and Black Foot—The Sentiment of the Crows—Fort Laramie and its Surroundings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT LARAMIE, Dakotah Territory, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867. }

A rapid journey of six days *via* St. Louis and Chicago and Omaha, brought us within view of Fort Laramie, situated 575 miles west of the Missouri River, on the old California road. One-half of the business of the Peace Commission has been successfully accomplished. There but remains now to conclude treaties with the Crows, Sioux and Northern Cheyenes. The hostile tribes which compose the nations living north of Laramie are—the Municong, Unk-papas, Black-feet, Tu-zip-chu, Two Kettle-Band, Band that don't eat dog, Brule-Northern, Ogallallo, Cheyenes and Arrapahoes, in all consisting of 2,030 lodges, or numbering 12,000 Indians. Therefore the coming grand council with the Sioux Indians, is a most important matter. These 12,000 Indians on the war-path would be a most powerful hindrance to civilizing the great West.

The Crow nation were fully represented in the Council which took place to-day. I have selected one speech out of three delivered, in which is embodied the popular sentiment of that nation. The most prominent of the Sachems who were present to-day were—White-Horse, Bear's-Tooth, Black-Foot, Wolf-Bull and Shot-in-the-Face.

The council was opened by Commissioner TAYLOR, who delivered the usual preliminary speech, which contained many fine promises, soothing words, &c., to which BEAR'S-TOOTH replied as follows:

BEAR'S TOOTH'S SPEECH.

"Father," said he to HARNEY, "smoke and take pity on me," which request the General gladly complied with. "Father," he repeated to Col. TAPPAN, "smoke and remember me and my people."

"Father," he again said, handing the hookah up to SANBORN, "smoke and remember me and my people, for we are very poor."

"Father," he said, turning to TAYLOR, "smoke and give me what I shall ask," and handing the pipe to Gens. AUGUR and TERRY, he again said to each: "Father, smoke; I have come from afar; grant me what I shall ask, and take pity upon me."

Three times did he repeat the ceremony, uttering only the simple adjuration, "Father take pity upon me; smoke and grant me what I shall ask;" then, slowly walking to the centre, and casting a sweeping look around, he commenced his speech as follows:

"My friends and fathers, last Spring I came from the Big Horn, and one of your young men said that you were coming to see us. This Fall, when the leaves of the trees were falling, the Crows were on the Yellow Stone, and a messenger from you came to us inviting us to a pow-wow. He brought me ten plugs of tobacco, and thus delivered your message. I studied about it, and at last, though it was a long journey, I concluded to come, and in answer to the invitation I said 'Yes, yes.' I wanted my father to come to Fort Phil Kearney, and not to Laramie; and I said that if he came I would say 'Yes, yes,' to everything he would ask. But then cold days of Winter came, and I had to come to Laramie. I therefore want my fathers to say 'Yes, yes,' to every request of mine. I have been waiting for you a long time. I am hungry and cold. Look at me well, all of you. I am a man like each of you. I have limbs and a head like you. We all look like one and the same people. I like my people and my children to prosper and grow rich."

Then getting up he walked up to TAYLOR and HARNEY, and lifting up his voice, he cried out "Achan! Achan! Achan!" Father, Father, Father, listen well; call your young men back from the Big Horn. It would please me and my people. Your young men have gone on the Powder River road, and have destroyed my timber and green grass, and have burnt up the country. Father! your young men have gone on the road and have killed my game—my buffalo. They did not kill to eat; they left it where it fell. Father, were I to go to your country to kill game, or your cattle, what would you say? Would you not declare war? Well, the Sioux proffered me hundreds of mules and horses to go with them to war; I did not go. A long time ago you made a treaty with the Crow Nation, and afterward you took a chief with you to the States. He has never returned. Where is he? We have never seen him, and we are tired of waiting for him. Give us what he left, for we have come for his last words. I have heard that you have sent messengers to the Sioux; but the Sioux tell me that they will not come. You have cheated them once. The Sioux tell us in a jeering way—'Ah, the white fathers are calling to you. You are going to see them. Ah, they will treat you as they have treated us. Go and see them and then come back and tell us what you have heard. The white fathers will beguile your ears with soft words and sweet promises, but they never will keep them. Go and see them and they will laugh at you.' In spite of these words of the Sioux I have come to see you. When I go back I expect to lose more than half my horses. Father, Father, the Great Spirit made us all, but he put the red man in the centre, surrounded by the whites. Ah, my heart is full and sad. All the Crows, the old chiefs of bygone days, our forefathers, told us often, 'Be friendly to the palefaces, for they are mighty.' We, their children, have obeyed. A long time ago, over forty years, the Crows camped on the Missouri. Our chief was knocked on the head by a white chief. [Here he was interrupted by Gen. HARNEY, who said, "Ah! I remember the time; but the white chief was crazy."] On the Yellowstone stream there were three wagons camped, and there were four pale-faces with them. Four Crows went up to them and asked for a piece of bread; one of the white men took out a gun and shot SORREL-HORSE, a chief, dead, and many other things have happened in just such a manner; but we jump over them. These things I tell you to show you that the pale faces have done wrong, as well as the Indians. ("That's so," loudly responded Gen. HARNEY. "The Indians are a great deal better than the whites are.") Some time ago I went to Fort Benton, because we had done some wrong, also, and begged pardon from the white chief at that post. I gave him nine mules and sixty robes as atonement for what my tribe had done. I thus paid for my wrong. I then went on the Big Horn to Fort Smith, and found that there were whites there. I went up to shake hands with the officers, but they replied by shoving their fists in my face and knocking me down. That is the way we are treated by your young men. Father, you talk about farming and about raising cattle. I don't want to hear it. I was raised on buffalo, and I love it. From my birth I have been raised on buffalo meat, and left to move my camp where I like—to roam over the prairies at will. Fathers, fathers, take pity upon us. I am tired of talking.

You father, said he, as he concluded his speech, and, turning to TAYLOR, took off his mocassins and handed them to the Commissioner, keep your feet warm with these mocassins. The peace chief accepted them with many soft words.

SPEECH OF BLACK-FOOT.

Then, as BEAR'S-TOOTH sat down, BLACK-FOOT, a crow warrior of gigantic stature, rose up, and shaking hands with each individually, implored them to be patient and listen to him, to open wide their ears and grant his request. Divesting himself of his robe, he folded it around the Commissioner, saying, "Let this rest on your shoulders, for by this token I accept you as my brother."

He then said that when his tribe wanted arrows they picked up old iron, old shovels, and made their own arrows. When they wanted a fire they picked up flints and struck them together and then they produced fire to warm themselves. When they wanted to butcher they made stone knives, and it was thus they killed their game. By giving them knives and hatchets they would forget how to use their own, and if they went on a reserve they would not know how to cultivate their ground, or how to drive oxen; therefore they did not like that talk, but if the Fathers gave them horses to catch game, and guns to hunt them, then that was good and all would be well. Years ago a party of whites had come to buy the California road that passes by Laramie. For that road the whites were to pay fifty years annuities but they had received the goods only for two or three years. One of their big chiefs had gone, after the treaty was signed, to the land of the whites. He had never seen him since. What had become of him he would like to know. Had he gone up to the skies, or had he gone under the ground?

BLACK-FOOT then cheerfully took up the past history of his nation, and placed their general characteristics in a plain manner before the whites, and incidentally stated what their future conduct should be. He also explained how the last treaty had been kept on both sides—how the whites had not kept the strict letter of their promises, which caused his nation to doubt whether it was really of any use to make any more treaties. He avowed his intention to live as he was raised, and begged the Commissioners not to talk any more about settling them upon reservations. He earnestly requested that they would stop the Powder River Road and recall the soldiers stationed in that country, as they were the cause of all the trouble and the last war. As he uttered this earnest request his voice rose to the pitch of passion, as if he felt his right to what he demanded.

During the last two months I have been in no less than fifteen councils, and the above speeches are but repetitions of others, proving most conclusively that the origin and cause of the troubles now in this Northern country is the Powder River road. Every Indian who speaks is certain of bringing in that great cause of complaint. The road itself is really of no use to the whites; it has cost immense sums already, and the young officers having charge of the posts on that route but add fuel to the flames by hasty, hot-headed action.

There is a constant wordy war carried on between Indian agents and the military, which prevents, in a great measure, peace being firmly established on the plains. I am personally cognizant of facts tending to prove such a state of affairs. I cannot help being so, being present in so many councils. High words sometimes rise between parties, simply because they are separate and distinctive. The agents protect the interests of their Indians as much as possible, and while thus doing so, clash often times against officers of effeminate, irresponsible natures. And the words of BEAR'S-TOOTH and BLACK-FOOT are too true when they say that officers and soldiers shoot the game, but for mere sport, leaving the carcases to rot on the plains, thus destroying the sustenance of the Indians. You will have noticed also that each chief protests against reservations. In their protestations they are in terrible earnest, any person witnessing their fierce gesticulations and hearing their passionate remonstrances cannot but concur in the opinion that the time has not come to settle them upon reservations. If we resort to compulsion then war is declared, and the Indian, nothing loth, will readily accept the gage of battle. Not long since Col. MAYNADIER, of this post, held a pow-wow with ROMAN NOSE—the modern King PHILLIP. This famous chief was perfectly indifferent to the result of their conference. On each side of him were, what was to decide fully which the white desired, a pipe and arrows. Said he, with a smile of withering contempt: "Which shall it be, peace or war; take the pipe or the arrows." ROMAN NOSE, at the last council, it will be observed, did not come in. He refused, but said that he would be governed by the decisions of his elders. The whites have behaved so outrageously to his tribe that he has no faith in their promises. And so it is with the Crows, who held council to-day. For the California road, which the Crows sold the government, fifty years annuities were to be paid, but they have received but two years' annuities, though nearly seventeen years have rolled by since the treaty granting them such annuities were made. It is therefore praiseworthy on their part that they have not been at war on that account. Yet they complain bitterly of this breach of faith, and the jeering words of RED CLOUD, the Northern chief, to them, "Go and see the pale-faces, and they will laugh at you," have caused serious doubts in their minds whether the whites are in any case to be depended upon. It is important that this tribe of 450 lodges be conciliated and treaties made good. In the Territory of Dacotah alone there are no less than eighteen different tribes, all friendly to the Crows, who would prove powerful allies were they to decide for war. However, the case will be decided to-morrow, so far as the treaty goes.

The ground on which this fort stands was formerly owned by the Crows, but since the treaty of 1851 this country belongs to the Government. The fort is garrisoned by six companies of infantry and two of cavalry commanded by Major HOWLAND, a most estimable officer as far as discipline goes. It is situated in the midst of a sea of low and barren hills, which appear bleak and inhospitable, Laramie River flows within a few paces of it, and is fringed with stunted cottonwood, a few willows, and flaunting sunflowers and long prarie grasses. C. H.

Second Day's Proceedings—Conclusion of the Council—The Crows Refuse to Make a Treaty—Red Cloud's Message—The Strength of the Hostile Tribes—The Sioux Refuse to Come in.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867.

The second day's proceedings of the Crow Council was commenced by Commissioner TAYLOR delivering the reply of the Commission to the requests of the Crow Chiefs, which they made yesterday. The reply is similar to others already published. It contains propositions to them to settle upon reservations, and promises rewards for good behavior.

After the speech the Crow Chiefs were requested to sign. They refused, on the ground that the Sioux were not in, and that they could not sign a treaty without their consent.

The Sioux will not be in this Winter, as the season is so far advanced that the Plains will soon be rendered impassable.

RED CLOUD sent a message by BLACK FOOT, stating that he would not make any treaty with the whites until the country was free of them all; then he and his people would make a good treaty—a treaty that should last forever.

RED CLOUD is a chief who will never love a white man. Such is the sententious opinion of a person who has lived in this wild country over thirty-four years. I mean G. P. BEUVAIS. RED CLOUD is a desperado of the worst type and commands but forty-five lodges, but through his bravery and reckless daring has acquired great influence over the warlike tribes of the North. In the year 1842, RED CLOUD, who was then a boy, was in a desperate fight on the Cluny Water, a creek that empties itself into the Laramie River, eighteen miles northeast of the fort. The entire Ogallalla tribe, fired by whisky, fought among themselves. A portion of the tribe fortified their lodges with bales of buffalo-robes. Over twenty-eight fell in that sanguinary affair, and since then the two parties have lived separately, though belonging to the same tribe. Old SMOKE's band went North, and are known by the name of the Bad Faces. The other band of Ogallallas have lived on the Republican under the leadership of the famous chief, PAWNEE KILLER and the Man that Walks Under the Ground. PAWNEE KILLER associated himself during the troubles of 1867 with the Cheyennes, while the Bad Faces, called so for their merciless cruelty and their treachery, put themselves under RED CLOUD, and thus swelled his numbers and influence.

In their unanimity of feeling of hostility, the northern tribes are conspicuous. Though there are several chiefs of high repute and equal prominence with RED CLOUD, still the young men of the several tribes attach themselves to his band, and regard his word as law. The northern tribes prefer war, there is no doubt, and when RED CLOUD, always insolent, replied to the invitation of the Commissioners to come in: "Let the Great Father take his young men away from our country, and we will sign a treaty of peace that shall last forever," he was loudly applauded and upheld in his course by every tribal chief north. Therefore the reason why RED CLOUD and RED LEAF, and others of the great family of Sioux, did not come in to Laramie, will readily be perceived, and until the soldiers are withdrawn from the Powder River Road, it will be a useless task to make a treaty with these belligerent people.

I herewith furnish you with a list of Sioux tribes who aid and abet RED COLUD. They are all hostile, and are now operating in the northern country, together with the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, which you will find correct, as it was compiled from the statements of reliable authorities, and from statements of Indians who are supposed to be friendly. They are the Indians whom the Commissioners desired to see:

	Lodges.
Min-ne-con-jos	430
Una-pa-pas	300
Blackfeet	170
Tazip-chu	140
Two Kettle Band	120
Band that don't eat dog	120
Brule Northern	150
Ogallalla	340
Northern Cheyennes	160
Arapahoes	100
Total	203

There is also a band of Indians known as Irovonts of the Prairie, an old cut-off band of Arapahoes, numbering 60 lodges, who come from the vicinity of Fort Berthold, and joined the above Indians last Winter. All these Indians belong on the west side of the Missouri River, and roam over that country north of the Platte River.

On our return from Laramie to North Platte, we expect to sign a treaty with SPOTTED TAIL and SWIFT BEAR'S Indians. They are now camped on Beaver Creek, about two hundred miles east of this point. DULL KNIFE and TURKEY LEG, the villainous Cheyenne Chief, who was the ringleader of the Plum Creek massacre, are encamped near SPOTTED TAIL'S outfit. With the above important Chiefs of the Brule and Ogallalla-Sioux, PAWNEE KILLER and WHISTLER are expected. C. H.

THE COTTON TAX.

Report of Special Commissioner Wells to the Secretary of the Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867. }

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: As the question of the repeal of the Internal Revenue Tax now levied upon raw cotton is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress at an early day, I have thought it expedient to anticipate so much of my annual report as relates to this subject, and accordingly herewith submit to you the accompanying statement, with the request that the same, if approved, be transmitted to Congress.

To this statement there is appended the report of the Committee of the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition, to whom was referred the consideration and examination of the samples of cotton there exhibited; a document which it has seemed desirable should be made public at the present time rather than to allow the same to be delayed until the complete publication of the reports of the Commissioners.

When the Internal Revenue tax of three cents per pound was imposed upon raw cotton, by the act of July 13, 1866, the average price of "middling" cotton in New-York for the preceding twelve months had been in excess of forty cents per pounds, and for the twelve months next succeeding was in excess of twenty-five cents per pound; at which range of prices the tax in question was undoubtedly less burdensome than the taxes imposed and still maintained on other forms of domestic industry.

At the same time it has been generally assumed in almost all previous reports and debates on the subject, that the tax on cotton was a temporary measure, called for and only to be defended on the ground of the necessities of the nation, and to be repealed at the earliest moment when its continuance seemed likely to prove a serious impediment to domestic production, or an undesirable stimulus to the foreign cultivator. That these contingencies are now imminent and that the time has arrived when the policy of raising revenue from a tax upon cotton should no longer be adhered to, will, it is believed, appear evident from the following facts and statistics:

The principal competitor to the United States in the production of cotton is India, and the price of India cotton has been materially advanced during the past five years through two agencies—first, by improvements in machinery for its manufacture; and secondly, in consequence of an improvement in its quality, due to increased care in handling; to the use of exotic seed, and to the transfer of native seed from districts which have heretofore yielded the best staple to those where the production has been inferior. It is to this latter agency that the recent marked improvement in India cotton is, perhaps, more especially to be attributed than to any other. But be the causes what they may, it may be affirmed that where India cotton formerly bore the relation of one-half to two-thirds the value of American, it now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-quarters, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for the manufacture of heavy fabrics.

Evidence exists, tending to show that the present tax of two and a half cents per pound on American cotton is equal to a premium of at least fifty per cent. upon the cost of raising cotton in India, and by some authorities it is alleged to be even greater. The tax, therefore, could with propriety be imposed only while the aggregate supply of cotton was less than the demand, and the price consequently far above the normal rate. The largest consumption of cotton in Europe in any one year was in 1860, when it amounted to 4,321,000 bales, equal to 1,844,700,000 pounds. Of this amount the United States furnished eighty-five per cent., and there can be but little doubt that a surplus of cotton goods was produced in that year, even with the stimulus which the low cost of the staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to consumption.

In the year 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 4,513,023 bales, averaging 362 pounds each, equal to 1,633,714,326 pounds, of which less than forty per cent. was from the United States. But this quantity, although somewhat less in pounds than the supply of 1860, was too great for the demand for consumption at the prices ruling, and about 300,000 bales were added to the stock on hand in European markets; which stock, on the 1st of January, 1867, the close of the European cotton year, was as follows: in Great Britain, 581,570 bales; on the continent, 160,000 bales; total, 741,570 bales.

If we estimate cotton at 400 pounds to the bale (as has been the custom in the United States in the returns of the census), the comparative supply will appear as follows, subject to a slight variation, from the fact that the cotton year of Europe is made up to the first of January, and that of the United States to the first of September, in bales of 400 pounds each:

CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE IN 1860.

American, about	3,911,750
Other varieties	700,000
Total	4,611,750

SUPPLY OF EUROPE IN 1866.

American, about	1,600,000
Other varieties	2,483,284
Total	4,084,285

The consumption of Europe in 1862, the year of smallest supply and of highest prices, was 750,500,000 pounds, or in bales of 400 pounds, 1,876,250. The proportion of American cotton in this year was somewhat larger than at a later date; but in 1864 it was less than eight per cent. of a total of over 2,500,000 bales.

The crop of 1866 in the United States for the year ending Sept. 1, 1867, is estimated to have been from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 bales, out of a total delivery of over 2,000,000 bales—the surplus being old cotton; but while this product was far more than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of free labor, the crop in question was in reality a failure, it having been cut short by a season more unfavorable than almost any heretofore experienced.

The season of 1867 has, however, proved most propitious, and the amount to come forward is estimated by few commercial authorities at less than 2,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, and may even reach an aggregate of 3,000,000 bales.

In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a large rather than a small estimate of the present crop; and we assume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,000,000 bales for home consumption and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for export, or 2,125,000, estimated at 400 pounds each. If now, other countries shall produce as much cotton as in 1866, (and there is no evidence as yet of appreciable decrease,) the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each, will be 2,485,000; making a total available cotton supply to Europe of 4,[illegible]000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to that of the year 1860, when there was undoubtedly a surplus; but of this quantity the United States will now furnish less than 47 per cent., instead of 85 per cent. in the year referred.

In short, under the stimulus of high prices, the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption after recovery from the first shock of so great a change. But, in this fall of prices, the profit of the producer,—resting upon the higher prices which invited his outlay,—has, to a very great extent, and for the time, been lost.

When the American crop was in its supremacy, the average price of Suratt cotton in Liverpool for the twenty years, 1841 to 1860, ranged from 3d. to 5¼d. per pound. When it was 3d., in 1845, the import to Great Britain was only 155,000 bales; when it was 5¼d., in 1857, the import was 680,000 bales. Thus it appears that price regulated the quantity imported; and neither the import to Europe, nor the export from India, was any measure of the production of that mysterious country. Though its export in annual average had been only about 500,000 bales, and much of that to China, when the American war made its sudden call for cotton, in 1861-2, India contributed more than 1,000,000 bales that season. There is no evidence that there was any larger or more successful planting that year than previously; only that price called it out, and the stock left for home use was by so much less. Doubtless, in the succeeding years, cotton-planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, by the stimulus of wonderfully-remunerative prices to the producers and forwarders.

It is, however, safe to assume that there has always (at least in modern days) been a latent capacity in that country to throw upon the market an extra, and, perhaps, unexpected, half million of bales of cotton in any year, when the price should offer sufficient inducement; and an equal capacity to consume at home the whole production, when at so low prices that it could not be exported to Europe or China. Since the recent completion of many hundred miles of railways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased.

It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be afforded by the prompt removal of the existing tax, the Commissioner fully believes that the United States will speedily regain the control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the larger portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption. In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in this country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Hon. E. R. MUDGE, of Massachusetts, to whom, as chairman of a committee, the subject of the future supply of cotton was especially referred for investigation, by his colleagues on the Commission. The conclusion of the report of this Committee, not heretofore made public, are as follows:

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the Committee present the following conclusions:

1. That cotton-growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully, as against all competition elsewhere.

2. That if burdened by a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of its collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully prosecuted.

3. That, already familiar to our people, in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South for the profitable employment of surplus labor, that is, beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence, in the production of something salable and exchangable, whereby wealth can be regained; and

4. That the importance of a large production of cotton, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances of trade and exchanges, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the public debt, so largely held and to be held abroad, cannot well be overstated; and so far transcends the value of the present tax that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former would be a "ha'penny 'orth of wisdom to a pound of folly."

The whole amount of Internal Revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $23,769,078 80; and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the southern section of the country, and constitutes an amount that can ill be spared from the Treasury, yet, under all the circumstances, the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton, and the corresponding existing duty on imported cotton—the same to take effect on its passage.

As yet but a small quantity of the new crop of cotton has been marketed, but if the repealing act be delayed to a later period, it will evidently work injustice to those producers who may be forced to send their crop forward immediately, unless the removal of the tax should be deferred to take effect at the close of the present cotton year, Sept. 1, 1868.

If a repeal of the tax, to take effect immediately, should be enacted by Congress, it is important that one contingency should be effectually provided against. Contracts, it is understood, are proposed, and possibly already made, for the purchase of cotton, tax unpaid, to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus insuring to the speculator or exporting buyer a gain equivalent to the amount of the tax. It seems desirable, therefore, that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from the payment of the tax only so much cotton as, at the date named in the act, remained unsold by the producer; all cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay the tax, if it has not already done so. Only in this way can the relief go where it is intended, viz., to the impoverished cultivator.

It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the Committee of the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition, assisted by B. F. NOURSE, Esq., of Boston, have collected, and caused to be suitably arranged, a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton-growing districts of the world; which collection they proffer to the Government, with the suggestion that it be placed, for preservation and reference, in one of the public offices at Washington; in which suggestion the Special Commissioner cordially concurs. I am, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

The Richmond *Southern Opinion* opposes the holding of the Conservative State Convention in Virginia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70¾
Illinois Central Shares	8[illegible]
Erie Railway Shares	46⅝

FRANKFORT, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	8⅛d.
Middling Orleans	8½d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is reported heavy and inactive.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 48s. 9d. Wheat—California, 16s. 9d.; Red Western, 13s. 6d. for No. 2. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 50s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d.; Pork, 71s.; Lard, 51s. 6d.; Cheese, 52s.; Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 2s.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4½d.; Cloverseed, 50s.; Sugar, 28s. 6d.; Resin, 8s. 3d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium; Tallow, 44s.; Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

Whale Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £112; Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £11 5s.; Linseed Oil, £40 10s.

ANTWERP, Friday, Nov. 22—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The feeling in the market improved to-day; Standard White closed at 45 francs 25 centimes.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 22.

COMMERCIAL—Sugar market firm; the demand for lower classes is increasing. No. 12 Dutch Standard 8½@8¾ reals ₩ arobes. Exchange fluctuating; on London, 13¾c.@14c. premium; on New-York, currency, 25¾c.@26c. discount for Short, and 24¾c.@25c. for Long. Gold 2c. premium for Short, and 4½c. for Long Sight.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN nominal. OATS in demand; sales 20,000 bushels Ohio on private terms. BARLEY dull; sales 9,000 bushels Ordinary Canada at $1 41. RYE and PEAS nominal. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 60c., Wheat 15c., Corn and Barley 13½c., Rye 16c. and Oats 10c to New-York; by rail and river 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—26,000 bushels Wheat, 20,500 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Barley, 9,200 bushels Rye, 2,300 bushels Peas and 847,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley and 12,600 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 22.

TOBACCO scarce and unchanged. COTTON dull; buyers are waiting for a decline. FLOUR very dull and unsettled; Superfine, $6 12½@$7; Double Extras, $8 50@$10; Fancy, $13 50@$14. WHEAT heavy and in favor of buyers; Good to Fancy Fall, $2 30@$2 65; Prime to Choice Spring, $1 80@$1 95. CORN firm but inactive at 90c.@95c. OATS firmer at 66c.@69c. BARLEY higher at $1 40@$1 42½. RYE better at $1 30@$1 35. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $20 50@$21. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. LARD, 12c.@12½c. for choice tierces, and 13c.@13½c. for keg. WHISKY unsettled at 15c.@20c. LIVE HOGS—Small sales at 5¾c.@6¾c.; RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 7,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 90; 17,000 bushels No. 2 do., to arrive, at $1 94, and 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 03. CORN is dull; sales small lots Old Western at $1 15@$1 16; New Toledo at $1 05. OATS nominal at 67½c.; none here. RYE held at $1 50, and scarce. BARLEY—Sales 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 40; scarce, and generally held at the close at $1 50. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Flour, 12,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. FREIGHTS nominal at 16c. on Wheat, 13c. on Corn, 9c. on Oats, to New-York.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras $8 50@$9. WHEAT dull; No. 1 has declined 3c.@4c.; No. 2 has declined 2c. CORN $1 93½c. OATS firm, at an advance of 2c.; sales at 56½c.@57c. RYE firm, at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 30@$1 31 for No. 2. BARLEY steady, at $1 40 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $19 50; Sweet HAMS 11½c. LARD dull, at 11½c for Old, and 12c. for New. BEEF CATTLE quiet and steady; Texan Steers $2 90; Packing Steers $4 75@$5. LIVE HOGS quiet, and declined 25c.@35c.; sales at $5 30@$5 50 for medium to fair, and $5 75@$6 20 for good to choice smooth. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON is quiet and easier; Middling Orleans 16¾c.; sales to-day 4,700 bales; receipts, 5,239 bales; exports, 7,596 bales; receipts for the week, 18,348 bales; sales, 26,300 bales; exports, 14,677 bales; stock, 62,093 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $8 50@$8 75; Choice, $13@$13 25. CORN drooping; quoted at $1 10@$1 15. OATS inactive at 7[illegible]c. PORK dull, but held firmly at $22. BACON retailing at 12½c. for shoulders and 16½c. for clear sides. LARD quiet but steady; tierces, 12¾c.; keg, 13c. Gold, 139¾. Sterling Exchange, 150@153.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR dull and easier. Family, $10 50@$10 75; Extra, $9 75@$11. WHEAT dull and nominal, at $2 45 for No. 1 Red; $2 10 for do. Spring. CORN dull at 75c. for new on the ear. OATS firm at 64@65c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. BARLEY active at $1 60@$1 65 for Fall. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15½c. TOBACCO active and steady. WHISKY unchanged. HOGS dull at $6 20@$6 52, gross, and $8 4[illegible], net; receipts 7,000 head. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20; Lard, 11¾@12c.; no Bacon Sides in the market; the supply is exhausted. Gold 139, buying.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR quiet; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$9 50; Extra, $8@$8 50. WHEAT declining; quoted at $1 81½@$1 82 for No. 1, and $1 72 for No. 2. OATS steady at 56c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at $1 for Old, and 93c. for New. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 10c. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,890 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull; old and new are unchanged; Michigan, $1; new, 92c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 61c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY—sales of Canada at $1 45@$1 55; State, $1 20. DRESSED HOGS, $6 50@$7. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn, 10c. to Oswego and 6c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT extremely dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red inactive at $2 53; No. 2 do., $2 40. CORN dull and nominal; Old Mixed, $1 06. OATS steady and in light demand at 66c. RYE firmer at $1 35@$1 40 for State and Western. BARLEY quiet at $1 25@$1 30 for No. 2, and $1 35@$1 40 for No. 1. PETROLEUM dull and nominal at 23c.@26c. in bond, and 43c.@44c. free.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON very dull; Middling Uplands 17c. FLOUR dull, but prices steady. WHEAT firmer; Choice Pennsylvania Red $2 50@$2 60; Choice Maryland Red $2 55@$2 60; receipts light. CORN firm; Old White $1 35@$1 38; New White $1 28@$1 25; Old Yellow $1 35@$1 35; Old Mixed Western, $1 26@$1 27. OATS firm at 68c.@74c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON dull at 17¼c. for Middling Uplands, and at 18½c.@19c. for middling Orleans. PETROLEUM dull at 25c. for refined, and at 17c.@17¼c. for crude. FLOUR dull; superfine, $7 50@$8 50; extra family, $11@$13 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 50@$2 55. RYE, $1 72. CORN heavy; sales, 5,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 44@$1 45. OATS, 75c.@76c. RIO COFFEE, 15c.@17½c. gold.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 22.

TOBACCO—Light Lugs, $6; Medium to Fair Leaf, $8@$21 75. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8. WHEAT quiet at $2 35@$2 40. OATS steady at 65c.@66c. CORN—New, on the ear, 80c.@70c. COTTON, 15½c. BACON—The stock is light: Shoulders, 12¾c: Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD firm at 12½c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c. DRESSED HOGS steady at 6½c.@7c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON dull at 15c. CORN, $1 08@$1 10. HAY, $23@$24. OATS, 70c. Superfine FLOUR unchanged. PORK, $22@$22 50; Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides firmer at 16c.@16½c. LARD, 13½c.@14c. The receipts of Cotton for the week were 10,060 bales; exports, 9,896 bales; stock, 11,821 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales of the day 1,200 bales; market quiet, with Middlings at 15½c. Receipts of the day, 1,837 bales. Sales of the week, 9,300 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,178 bales. Exports, 8,086 bales. Stock on hand, 33,369 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is firm at 49c. RESIN is dull and no sales. TAR is steady at $2 25. COTTON is dull at 15½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON is in fair demand, but prices are weak; sales 577 bales; receipts 688 bales; Middling, 15½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON dull and drooping; Middlings, 16c.; sales 672 bales; receipts, 4,062 bales.

[Advertisement.]

SHREWD.—The Directors of the Park Bank understood the advantage of being next to KNOX's, for his store is one of the best known in town, rendered famous by the excellence and beauty of his hats; and citizens and strangers alike, when in search of a new hat, naturally turn their steps to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Studying the convenience of his up-town customers, KNOX keeps an equally attractive stock at No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A REVOLVER AT HIS HEAD.—The Chaplain on Randall's Island was waked one night last week by a burglar holding a revolver at his head, with the simple request, "Be still." While thus held, two others robbed him of about $2,000 worth of property. He had no Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS,
Wholesale and Retail,
a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Nothing keeps the cold out like KENT'S East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Depot Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Guiding Star, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Rev. Mr. Ballard, D. Dunn, Misses Clara, Cora and Bertha Dunn, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Edwards, Dr. John H. Crisp, Col. Geo. T. Gunter, S. B. B. Slack, Rio correspondent of the New-York Herald; Charles H. Williams, Dumersey le Bas, John Tennant, H. D. Rast, E. Gerin, Wm. G. Mitchell, C. F. Mayer, U. S. N.; Capt. J. M. Vaughn and lady, V. S. Richardson, N. H. Starbuck, H. Morrison, Capt. Joel G. Gray, John R. Holmes, Capt. Wm. H. Horton, Capt. G. W. Pike, H. Voorhes.

NOV. 22—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London and Havre*—S. H. Dee, Thomas W. Dee, John Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. E. M. Ensigne, Miss Ross, Thomas A. Logan, Jennie Logan, George Watterman, Agnes Bennett, R. F. Putman, Maria Putman, Clifford Ballyn, Wm. E. Sturges, Celia Sturges, Wm. Sturges, Ann Day, Miss Jane Hope, C. W. Waite, Robert Jones, Walter W. Barker, August Rogers, S. B. Horner, Mr. Bennett and wife, S. R. Hawley, Charles Stephanie, Mr. Baurens, E. M. Carpenter, Amelie Bryan, Caroline Bryan, and 47 in the second cabin.

NOV. 22—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—W. P. Davidson, Donald McLachlin, Mrs. A. B. Morris, Wm. A. Morris, R. Connelly, James McQueen, Rev. D. Wortman, Mrs. M. Garfield, Mrs. George Robertson, John S. Bell, J. N. Johnson, Thomas Breare, Willie Breare, Mr. Schalkhausen, Miss Schalkhausen, Mrs. Parks, George Davidson, Stephen Anderson, Andrew Mitchell, Thos. Liddle.

NOV. 21—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Rev. G. A. Pollard, wife and 4 children, E. C. Newbery, F. Keasts, Mrs. S. Corr and daughter, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pecker, Mr. Latrobe, Mrs. Latrobe, Miss Latrobe, Miss Kate Latrobe, Miss Snedon, and 265 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises... 4 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate.... 7 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, Lancaster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Eugenie, (Hamb.,) Chubley, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye; Grahams Polly, Burgess, Havre, J. Atkinson & Co.

Barks Leonide, (Br.,) Martin, Glasgow, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Sierra Nevada, Wooster, Glasgow, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; A. Emerson, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Glenalladale, (Br.,) McDonald, Cork for orders, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brigs N. G. Berry, Colson, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sicilia, (Ital.,) Ollie, Gibraltar for orders, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Amanda Guion, Gerard, St. Pierre, Mart., J. R. Bernal & Son; Arab, (Br.,) Hartung, Gibraltar, Siocovich & Smith; Apphia, (Br.,) Steer, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Hellen Mar, Nickerson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Valeria, Conklin, Baltimore, Miller & Houghton; Fleetwing, (Br.,) Young, Oporto, Geo. F. Bulley; Wm. H. Kinzel, Soper, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Susan & Mary, Snow, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Nellie Treat, Linn, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; John Griffith, Cobb, Providence, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London Nov. 4, via Havre 6th, with mdse. and 347 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Experienced hard westerly gales, with heavy snow-squalls from the 16th to the 20th. Nov. 13, lat. 48 44, lon. 38 45, passed Bremen steamship Hansa, for Bremen.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Nov. 6, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and 249 passengers to F. McDonald & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales from Cape Race, with heavy head sea.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 21, 4 P. M., saw steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah. The L. experienced strong N. E. and E. winds most of the passage, with foggy weather.

Steamship Guiding Star, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Nov. 2, Para 8th, St. Thomas 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 16th inst., via Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

U. S. surveying steamer Corwin, Cowell, Portland 3 ds.

Bark Havelock, (of London,) Bosdet, Yokahama July 7, with tea to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 30, St. Helena Oct. 11, crossed the Equator Oct. 20, in lon. 24¾; Oct. 27 and 28 had a hurricane from N. to E.; has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. W. and N. E. winds.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Antwerp Sept. 22, and Flushing 26th, with mdse. to Orandal, Umphray & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales the whole passage.

Bark Pfeil, Pfeffer, (Hamb.,) Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with hides and passengers to Reynolds & Cushman. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. and W. gales.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Wood, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hond., 25 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourn. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Halcyon, (of Mary's Bay, N. S.,) Dunham, St. Martins, 21 ds. with salt to Crandal, Umphray & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Nov. 17, lat. 40 03, lon. 69 50, saw bark Jonathan Chase steering N. E.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne. Been 12 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. gales. 9th inst., 70 miles S. E. of Cape Hatteras, during a heavy gale from N. W., a quantity of wheat was blown on deck. Capt. H. thinks it was from the shore, as there was no vessel in sight, nor had he seen any for several days previous.

Brig J. W. Eaton, McNeely, Jacmel 14 ds., with log wood, &c., to Crandal, Umphray & Co.

Brig C. Colson, (of Belfast, Me.,) Bearrs, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Crocus, Colburn, Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Brig Alexander Williams, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Hall, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Fowler & Son.

Brig Mercur, (Dan.,) Rude, Rio Grande 47 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Brig Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Doane, East Harbor, T. I. 17 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Princeton, Wells, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Brig Ocean Belle, Mayo, Boston.

Schr. Ida Dellatorre, Parritt, St. Domingo City Nov. 6, with logwood, &c., to James W. Elwell & Co. Nov. 6, lat. 16, lon. 69 32, passed a steamer steering west; no date, lat. 33 16, lon. 74 45, spoke brig George Downes, from Demerara for N. York.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Elizabethport, with iron for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. Oceana, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Motto, Searl, Elizabethport, with coal for Wickford, R. I.

Schr. Cyntha Jane, ——, Elizabethport, with iron, &c., for Glen Cove.

Schr. Wheatsheaf, Berger, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Sophy Ann, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tabitha S. Greer, Wheatley, Stony Point, for Delaware.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile, for Providence.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Brower, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Salisbury, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. C. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Ricardo Javo, Farrell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Helene, Parks, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. R. H. Shannon, Dilkes, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Vannaman, Sharp, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silver Lake, Mathews, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. & A. Babcock, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Simmons, Young, Salisbury, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Wallace, Scull, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. United States, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. T. J. Trafton, Taifrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Aid, Smith, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Arctic, Garwood, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Baltimore, for Salem.
Schr. Halo, Disley, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. & F. Corson, Brower, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ruby, Lee, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wave, Madison, Virginia.
Schr. The Union, Sipple, Stony Point, for Delaware.
Schr. Lena Hunter, Berry, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John, Jones, Wilmington.
Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Lugano, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. S. B. Small, Coffin, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. White Sea, Slatchford, Newburyport.
Schr. Moses S. Leonard, Lyman, York River, Va.
Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, Norfolk for Nyack.
Schr. Wave, Madden, Virginia.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Bristol.
Schr. Abel, Samuel, Northport.
Schr. Darius, Edwards, Providence.
Schr. J. Mitchell, Morrell, Providence.
Schr. Herty, Hearten, New-Haven.
Schr. Fashion, Cobley, New-London.
Schr. Rose, Paul, Pawtucket.
Schr. Elm City, Beebe, New-Haven.
Schr. Allen Brown, Pearce, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Ingnam, Nickerson, Hartford.
Schr. Franklin, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Reindeer, Seymour, New-Haven.
Schr. Thames, Gibbs, New-London.
Schr. Webster, Aiken, New-London.
Schr. Aley, Simpson, Pawtucket.
Schr. Native, Leen, Greenwich.
Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland.
Schr. N. Cushing, Pressey, Rockland.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Dilen, Elliott, Gloucester.
Schr. F. Burritt, Norton, New-Haven.
Schr. Adelia, Brower, New-Haven.
Schr. R. Nickerson, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Mail, Barrett, Portland, with lumber.
Schr. Sabao, Sampson, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. S. T. King, Dennis, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Jona, Kendall, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Alice B., Parker, Providence.
Schr. W. Crest, Davis, Boston.
Schr. J. Malay, Russell, Boston.
Schr. S. Searsville, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket.
Schr. A. Grainer, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Hayden, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. A. Dix, Jones, Harwich.
Schr. A. Mabee, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Temperance, Mackay, New-Haven.
Schr. Hannah, Chase, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Annie, Hawks, Roslyn.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Brewer, Beers, Rockland.
Schr. Osborne, Boyce, Middletown.
Schr. E. Crowell, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Hefen, Elliott, New-Bedford.
Schr. Labord, Hall, Providence.
Schr. George Rogers, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Compton, Hills, Providence.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, New-London.
Schr. A. Chief, Compton, Providence.
Schr. S. Cheroes, Taylor, Taunton.
Schr. Helen, Holt, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Bayles, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Triton, Clark, St. John's, with laths.
Schr. Ditto, Wilson, Bristol.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

SAILED—Steamships Marmion, for Savannah; El Cid, for Newbern, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Arr. barks King Bird, from Liverpool, and Alexander, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22.—Arr. steamers Moneka and James Adger, New-York; bark John Fyfe, and schr. James Young, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 22—Passed inside the Capes, bark P. F. McGuire, Matanzas, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22—Arr. steamship Jas. A. Gary, from Baltimore, and Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide—bark, hence, bound in, was passed Sept. 29, off Rio Janeiro.

Palmerston—ship, of and from Hamburg for New-York, Nov. 5, lat. 43 28, lon. 58 04.

Nov. 18, 160 miles east of Sandy Hook, ship Therese, hence for Glasgow, returning, with all hands at the pumps.—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 26, ram Stonewall, Brown, and U. S. gunboat Huron, Erbin.

At Bahia, Oct. 30, flagship Gurriere, Rear-Admiral Davis; steamer Pawnee, Capt. W. B. Woolsey; tender Wasp, Capt. Kirkland.

At St. Thomas, Nov. 16, steamship Monongahela, Commodore Bissell.

At Belize, Hond., Oct. 27, brig Grace Worthington, from New-York, just arrived.

At St. Domingo City Nov. 5, schr. Island Bell, disch.; brig Mary Le Blanc, do.

Vessels lost Oct. 29 at St. Domingo City in a hurricane, brigs Maria Bascom, (Sp.;) Clifford, (of Shelburne,) and a Dominican schooner, in which 11 lives were lost.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Nov. 22—Noon.—The steamship Caledonia, Capt. McDonald, from New-York on the 9th inst., arrived at her port yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—2 P. M.—The steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York on the 13th inst., has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad.

THE

The Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent.

This Company will build, own and control the best half of the great Through Line between the Pacific Coast and the Mississippi Valley, and receives from the General Government, besides its magnificent franchise, a gift of 10,000,000 acres of the public lands; and a liberal subsidy in Bonds averaging $35,000 per mile upon 800 miles of its length; or, at a minimum valuation, more than $40,000,000 in all.

The local business alone already developed is lucrative beyond parallel, and, without reckoning the vast and expanding volume of through traffic to follow the through connection, must make it one of the best-paying railroads in existence. The earnings of the completed portion (less than 100 miles) during the quarter ending Sept. 30 are as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings, $556,509 30.
Operating Expenses, $101,620 89.
Net Earnings, $454,888 41.

By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New-York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine Per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent the preferred claim upon the whole valuable property furnished by donations, subsidies, stock subscriptions, &c. They are, therefore, destined to rank among the best securities for permanent investment, as they possess special assurances, sanctions and advantages over other corporate securities.

I. They are the *prior lien upon a valuable* and productive Railroad line, in which twice their utmost issue has been invested upon a subordinate lien.

II. The road is *peculiarly exempt from competition*, and must form the Trunk Line of the North American Continent.

III. Fully half the cost of grading the seven hundred and fifty miles westward of Sacramento is expended upon the one hundred and fifty miles of mountain section now completed.

IV. The surplus earnings, after the payment of all expenses and interest liabilities, during the current year, will *exceed one million dollars in gold*.

V. The Bonds, like the revenue of the road, *are payable in coin—principal* as well as interest.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions and others, as combining unusual *safety, stability and profit*.

Conversions of Government Securities INTO Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, now realize for the holders from Twelve to Eighteen Per Cent. Advantage.

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

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USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $35.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $33.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $22.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $18.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $15.
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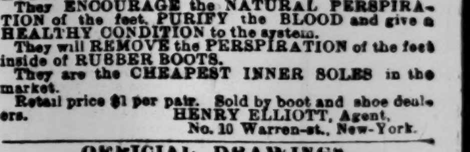

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They will relieve RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
They are an ELASTIC CUSHION to the wearer—a substitute for the ELASTICITY OF YOUTH to the AGED.
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9, 55, 29, 25, 22, 54, 47, 28, 10, 49, 58, 31.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 656, Nov. 22, 1867.
69, 45, 56, 6, 73, 29, 21, 12, 52, 64, 33, 3, 2.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 579, Nov. 22, 1867.
27, 39, 48, 51, 55, 3, 43, 8, 70, 65, 73, 75.
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